

THE
FIRST PART OF THE
PRINCIPLES
OF THE
ART MILITARY,

Practised in the Warres of the United Netherlands, vnder the Commaund
of his Highnesse the PRINCE OF ORANGE our *Captaine Generall*.

For so much as concernes the duties of a Souldier, and the Officers of
a Companie of Foote, as also of a troupe of Horse, and the exercising
of them through their severall Motions.

REPRESENTED BY
FIGVRE
THE WORD OF COMMAUND AND
DEMONSTRATION.

*Composed by Captaine HENRY HEXHAM, Quartermaster to the
Honourable Colonell GORING.*

The Horse is prepared against the day of Battell,
But safety is of the Lord,
Prover. 21. 31.

The second Edition newly corrected and amended.



Printed at Delf in HOLLAND, for the lovers of the noble
ART MILITARY. ANNO 1642.

Cum Privilegio.



T O
THE ILLUSTRIOUS
W I L L I A M.

By the grace of God, borne Prince of Orange, Earle of Nassau &c.
Marquis of Veere and Vlissing &c. Baron of Breda.

AND

Lord Generall of the *Cavallrie*, in the service of the high, and mighty
Lords, the STATES GENERAEL of the United Provinces.

ILLVSTRIOVS AND NOBLE PRINCE,



Mong the manie *Arts* professed in the World, the *Art Military* practised in our moderne Warres of these *United Provinces*, (the Nurserie of the Milita) ought not to be accounted the least: for what magnanimous, braue vailliant Generalls, Chieftaines, Commandours & Souldiers of all nations have bin bred, and brought vp in this *Academia*, and Sede belli is sufficiently knowne to the World, and what honorable Actions, and memorable services they have done and performed, returning victorious out of the Feild, I leaue to the testimonie of Historie. Especially, the Almighty God, the Lord of Hosts hath so blessed your generous House, as namely, your grand-father *Prince William*, your vncke *Prince Maurice*, both of immortall memorie, and now your victorious father, *Prince Fredrick Henry* our Captaine Generall, as instruments for the defence of his afflicted Church, the true protestant Religion, & for the maintenance of the Privileges, & freedoms of the Land & hath crowned them with an never-dying name, against the violence plotts, and subtile *machinations* of one of the mightiest Potentates of all Christendome. What glorious actions the Almighty God hath wrought by them, for the deliverance of his Church and people in this Land, the *Historiographers* of our times strue as with Trumpets to sound forth their fame. For if wee cast our eyes backward to times past, & the beginnings of our Warres, when this State consisted but in a handfull of people, and a few Townes and were in great distresse, and compare it with the State of the Land as it is now, we must acknowledg how wonder-fully God hath blessed, and protected these Countries against all the Tyrannie, and treacherie of the Duke of *Alva*, the Bishop *Granvelle*, and diuerse other Spanish Gouvernours, & that he by his out stretched Arme, hath extensped the Limits, & bounds of these United Provinces, even (as it were) from the Sunne-rysing, to the Sunne setting, and what hath all the *Peruvian* Gold, and the *Topazan* Silver auailed them, wee maye therefore truely say with the Apostle, *If God be with vs, who can be against vs.*

A 2

Againe

Againe, if wee consider what God hath done for this Land of later yeares, it is a wonder in our eyes how remarkeably & with what good successe he hath blessed the able *Conduct*, and *designes* of his highnesse your Father: for in the beginning of his *Generallship* did he not take in *Groll*, & *Oldenzeel*, and that *heauen-blessed* Surprisall of *Wesel*, even when the Ennemy was entred almost into the bowells of this Countrey & just at that time, when his highnesse was engaged so deeply at the Seige of the *Bosch*, and carryed that invincible towne, against the expectation of all men? The yeare after *Rhyenberg*, and then became master of the strong towne of *Mastricht*, & took it before the noses of two great armies, which lay betweene vs and home, then his and your owne city of *Breda*, within seauen weekes & a day, after wee putt spade into the Earth, and brake ground towards it, whereas Marquis *Spinola* lay almost a whole yeare before it. And last of all the strong Castle & Howse of *Gennep*, which did so much annoy these Countreies; These *victories* and *Lavrils* I haue briefly related, to refresh your highnesse memorie withall, & to the ende, that wee may giue the glorie and praise vnto God for them.

As for my self, I haue seene these things, & haue serued this Land two and fortie yeares, and learned some experience in these Warres, which made me take penn in hand, to writ the *Principles of the Art Militarie, practised in these Warres*, first vnder the *Conduct* of your Uncle *Prince Maurice* of blessed memorie, as now also vnder your victorious Father for the instruction of such English Gentlemen, & Souldiers, who are willing to come into the States seruice, & for the informing of their Iudgments the better, & with a great deale of labour, charg, and paines haue represented this noble art by the waye of *Figure*, the *word of Commaund and demonstration*, & hauing once showne one of my three parts to his highnesse your Father, it pleased him in your presence to giue mee encouragement, to turne my English bookes into *Netherdutch*. In obedience whereof, I translated my first part for the exercising of a foote Companie, and a troupe of Horse (and God willing intend to doe the other two parts in time) & dedicated it to your highnesse, And now the warres of my native Countrey and Ireland which the Almighty compose, calling for them againe, as I dedicated my first part vnto your highnesse in Dutch: so now I most humbly beseech your highnesse, that vnder your gracious acceptance and patronage this second Edition maye come againe to the view of the World in my maternall tounge, both in these Countreies and in England, and I shall be bound not onely to pray vnto God for yow & her highnesse *Royall* your dearest consort to bleesse yow being our future Hopes next vnder God hereafter, and a sprigg sprung from that noble howse of *Nassaw*, to giue you the like successe and victorie over our Ennemies as he hath done to your *predecessours*: but also to crowne you, and her highnesse *Royall* with everlasting felicity hereafter resting

Your highnesses humble and
submissiue servant,

HENRY MEXHAM.

OFFICERS AND DVITIES BELONGING

TO A FOOTE COMPAGNIE THROUGH ALL THEIR

degrees, from a private Souldier to a Captaine as followeth,
And first.*Of a Centinell, or a private Souldier.*

A Centinell or a private Souldier ought to understand well his duty, to come to his Squadron, or company at seasonable times, at the drummes beating, or otherwise, or when they are to draw in armes, and to set the *parade*. To be very vigilant, and carefull upon his centinell-ship, & to have as many eyes about him as *Argus* had, suffering no man in the night to passe without crying *Qui va là*, & calling his *Corporall* to take the word, unless he be commanded to come in silently. He must also take delight in the handling, & use of his armes and see that he keeps them fixe, neate, and cleane, and goe handsomely in his cloathes. He must play the good husband, and menage well that little meanes he hath.

In marching or standing, he must have a singular care to keepe his ranke and file, & not to stirre out of it (without command) yea if he were sure to kill an enemy: hee ought also in fight, and in the day of battell, to hearken well to his officers command, that when his officer may fall, or cannot be heard in a charge: he may be acquainted with the sound of the drumme, when it beates a march, a charge, or a retreat. He must not be given to sharking, and oppression, but as *Saint Iohn Baptist* teacheth us in the Gospell, Luk. 3. 14. *to do violence to no man, neither accuse any falsely, & be content with his wages*, he must be no Drunkard, whoremaster, or theefe, knowing how honorable his profession is, & how deare his reputation should be unto him; but ought rather to arme himself with these christian vertues, the feare of God, praying morning and evening, and with *Moses*, *to number his daies that he may apply his heart to wisdom*, hee should of all men be prepared to welcome death, seeing that a bullet in a moment, may send him from earth to heaven. Moreover, he must be diligent, active, sober, patient, courageous, discrete, and courteous. Carefull nesse and labour will exercise him, and fortitude, with valour will teach him to execute, & suffer patiently all fategations of the warr.

To conclude, I would have a gentleman, and a souldier ambitions of his preferment, and advancement: knowing how many brave Generalls, and commanders, even from private souldiers (passing through all the degrees, & offices of a souldier) have raised their advancement, thinking that he may also come to the like height of honour, withal remembering how many worthies, Emperours, Kings, Princes, Dukes, Earles, Nobles, & gentlemen have been of this honourable profession, & what *Heroick*, & brave actions they have performed, how many brave Battells they have fought & what victoires they have gained, leaving in history *Trophies* of their memorable actions, to eternize their everliving memory to posterity.

Of a Gentleman of a Company.

In a company of foot, there are also Gentlemen, especially in a Generalls, or Coronels company, they ought to have many brave gentlemen of quality, valiant, and capable of perferment, when the Generall, or coronel shall find them worthy, and deserving.

The first duty then required in a gentleman, or private souldier is obedience, as appeared by the *Centurion*, in his answer to our Saviour in the holy Gospel, which teacheth us obedience, saying, *I am a man under authority having souldiers under me, and I say to this man goe, & he goeth, & to another come, & he cometh, & to my servants do this, and he doth it*, Math. 8. 9. For without this a whole army is worth nothing, & to this vertue also, he must joyne love, & respect to his Captaine, & superiour commandour.

A Gentlemans duty at his first entrance into the profession of a souldier, following a Generall, or coronels company, is to stand centinell for a moneth, to learne the first degree of a souldier, that he may be the better able to command others, when he is advanced. In places of danger, either in the field, or approaches he is to *ye perdu*, with his pistoll, and sword, & not to budge from his place, till he be relieved: not to retreat for one man, but in case of more, then to fall back to the second, & discovering an enemy coming off berimes & silently, hee must give the *Alarme* so, that the *Corps de gard*, or company may be provided to defend them selves.

A Gentleman also is to goe the Round with the captaine of the watch, or his fellow-gentlemen, either in field or in garrison, to give the corporall of the guard the word, and to charge the centinells to looke well about them.

Of a Barber Chirurgian to a Company.

There ought to be in a Company, a good *Barber Chirurgian*, both to trime the souldiers, & to have skill in *Chirurgerie*, that when the company watches in approaches, and guards, where there is danger, he may be at hand (in the absence of the *Chirurgian* of the Regiment) to bind up & dresse hurt, and wounded men, in doing there of, he is to be free from all other duties, belonging to the company, seing he is an officer allowed in the States list.

Of the Clarke of a Company.

The Clarke of a Company ought to be an honest, and a sufficient man, whom his Captaine may entrust for the fetching of his months pay, & the due and seasonable payment of the company: his duty is to keepe the muster-roule, to have it upon all occasions in a readinesse, to enter his men, both into his muster-roule, and pay bill, to receive the service mony of the Company, to see the souldiers or their hostifes where they lie duely paid it, & to deliver up every pay-day, a true pay bill unto his Captaine, or chiefe officer.

The Officers of a foot Company.

Of a Drumme Majour.

Every Regiment ought to have a *Drumme-Majour*, to whom when it is watch time, the other Drummes are to repaire, there to beat a call, and to march with his Company that is appointed for the guard. A Drum-majour ought to be a grave man, able to instruct the other Drums to beat a true march, and other points of warre, to see the Drummes that beat upon a march to be duely relieved, and also to speake divers tongues, and to bee wise, and cautelous what he shall speake to an Enemy.

Of the Drummers.

Every Company also ought to have two good Drummers, that knoweth how to beate a call, a slow, or a swift march well, a charge, a retreat, and a *Reveille*: He should also be a linguist, because oftentimes he may be sent unto the enemy, for the ransoming of prisoners, his duty is comming to the campe, or garison of an enemy, hauing his Generalls passe in his hat, to beat a call, till he is fetcht in, and because he shall not discover the weaknesse of guards, workes, or trenches, he is led blindfold, and so carried to the Commander, and place where his prisoners are, with whom after he hath ransomed them, he is to returne to the camp, or garison.

Of a Gentleman of the Armes.

The next in degree is the Gentleman of the Armes, who ought to bee the eldest gentleman of a company, whose charge is to looke diligently to the armes, of the company, to marke and figure them, and to keep a list what number, and figure every souldier hath upon his Armes, to cause the souldiers to keepe their armes neat & cleane, and if any thing be amisse, or broken, to bring them to the Armorsers to be repaired, and if any souldier have his passport, be sick, dead, or run away, himsefe, or the corporall is to bring up his armes to his lodging, least they be lost, and to keepe them cleane, till he delivereth them to some souldier newly entertained. Moreover, he is to visit the gards, to see that their armes be in good trime, to keep the powder, bullets, and match, and to deliver them out to the corporalls and Lansperadoes.

In divers companies, especially in great garisons, there is a corporall of the Gentlemen, who is to acquaint them in the field, when they are to lie *perdues*, and in garison to call them out in the *round-house*, to goe the round according to their sennority.

Of a Corporall.

Every company is devided into three squadrons, and every squadron hath his Corporall and Lansperado, hee is the head of the squadron, and ought to be an honest & able man, & sufficient to discharge his duty, sober, modest, and peaceable. He is first to have a squadron roule of all the gentlemen, and Centinels names of his squadron, and when any new souldiers are entertained, he is to instruct them in the use of their armes, and must not suffer the old souldiers to mock, or geere the yonger, if they do not their postures as they ought: seeing that every man in every science, & profession must have a time of learning, before he can be perfect: & if he doth not well he must goe over & over againe with them patiently, untill such time, as hee hath made him a good muskettier, or pike-man, for which he shall get commendations of his captaine, and his officers.

In marching either in his squadron, or company the eldest Corporall is to lead the right hand file of the muskettiers, the second corporall the left hand file, and the third in the midst of the deuision.

Being with his squadron upon his guard, he is to provide them wood, coales, and candle light, to keep a continuall fire day and night.

Having an ourguard, he shall doe his best endeavour to strenghten as much as in him lieth, his little *corps de guard*, and set out his centinels according to the *avenues*, or commings on of the enemy: for the cutting off of a centinell, and the surprising of a *corps of guard*, is of a great importance, and may endanger sometimes the overthrow of an Army. And therefore it behoves a corporall to be very carefull and vigilant, and to visite his centinels often, to give them charge to looke well about them, to relieve them duely, & not to suffer them to stand to long, especially in cold weather.

His duty also is not to forget the *word*, but to imprint it in his memory, when the Captaine of the watch goes the first round, he shall with his sword drawne against his brest give it him, and so receive such orders from him as he shall command him. And afterward when the round comes againe, he shall cause the rounder, or gentleman with his sword drawne to give him the word, before he let him passe, and if upon his guard, himsefe, or his centinells should heare, see, or discover any men, or light-matches, to have his men in readinesse with bullets in their muskets, and their matches lighted, and to come in silently to give his superiour officers intelligence therof, that they be provided before the alarme be given, to resist an enemy, and to defend the guard. To conclude, he is to distribute powder, bullets, & match out of his squadron, and to have a care, that they keep their armes neat & cleane. And not suffer the holy name of God to be prophaned, or taken in vaine vpon his guard.

Of a Sarjant.

Next unto the three chiefe officers of a company aboue mentioned, follows the Sarjants of a company, where of there are two to a private company, and three to a Colonels or a double company. The word Sarjant is borrowed from the French, & signifieth a *charge-bearer*. A Sarjant then should be a man of experience, stirring, and

The Officers of a foot Company.

and vigilant, and to have these three qualities, a wise man, a man of spirit, and a man of courage, for a good Sarjant is a great help to his captaine, and other officers, in helping to execute their commands. He must be also able, & sufficient to teach the souldiers the true and perfect use of their armes, his duty is to march upon the flanke of the company or devision, to see that the souldiers keepe their ranks and files, and in the field or in garrison to lead the Squadron to their guard, to carry to prison with his halbert (the signe of his authority) such offenders, as his captaine or superiour officer shall commit to the Provost marshall. In exercising of the company the Sarjants places are upon the right and left flankes, to looke that the souldiers stand right in their files and ranks, and to see that they performe the termes of direction in every motion given by the Captaine in the front, to cause the muskettiers to make ready by ranks and to lead them up to the place where they are to give fire. Moreover his duty is to attend on the Sarj. maieur of the regiment, when he is to give out orders, & from him to receive the word, & other orders, to give it to his captaine, lieutenant, ensigne, & corporall, to fetch amunition, powder, & match, & other materials for the company, also to set out *perdues*, & see them duly relieved, and thus much of the duty of a Sarjant.

Of an Ensigne.

An ensigne ought to be a generous, able young man, above all things to be carefull of his honour, & reputation, & not to meddle with the company, but onely his collours, which is recommended to his charge, neither to command any thing to the souldiers, unlesse in the absence of his Captaine, and Lieutenant, having then full power, and command over them and to lead in the head of the company, with a Corslet and Pike. He ought to be beloved of all the gentlemen, and souldiers of the company, and to be kind, affable, and liberall unto them and to do them all courteous offices to their Captaine, which will gaine their love and affection towards him.

His place marching in a devision, or bataille (unlesse it be a Generall, or a Coronells Ensigne) is to march between the third, and fourth ranke of the pikes, and when the Generall, or some Prince passeth by in marching, he is to vaile his collours, & if standing, to step up into the Front to do the like reverence, without moving of his har. He ought to have a singular care, that his collours be garded, aswell to his lodging, as in other places.

Also in the day of batraile, seeing he carries the honour, and Ensigne of his country, rather then to loose them, hee ought to make them his winding sheet, and in the company, or in a body or devision, hee is to march with gravity, and modesty, and thus much of an Ensigne,

Of a Lieutenant.

First, it may be demanded, why a *Lieutenant* is so called, and the reason wherefore this name is given him. A *Lieutenant* then is a French word compounded of *Lieu* a place, and *tenant* the participle of the present tense, which signifieth in English, holding, or keeping, from whence he taketh his name, and is as much, as if one should say, a *Lieutenant* is he, which holdeth up, and supplieth the place of his Captaine or Governour. He is also called in the Germane tongue *Lieutenant*, which is as much to say, as having *the charge, or office over men*: because that in the absence of his superiour, or his captaine, his office, and quality importeth as much, as if the Governour, or captaine were present himselfe, and therefore *Lieutenant*, being a name rightly imposed upon him, he is to take care, order, & governe the company, and ought to be honoured, obeyed, and respected, as if the captaine himselfe were present. Hence it is also that a King hath his *Viceroy*, a Prince his *Administratour*, a Potentate his *Marshall*, or *Chancellour*, a Lord his *steward*, and a Coronell, or Governour, his *Lieutenant Coronell*, or *Lieutenant Governour*.

A Lieutenant then must be an able, and sufficient man, capable of his charge, and experienced in the wars, understanding the duty of a Captaine, because he is to execute it in his absence, and to be an ease unto him.

He is to receive all orders, charges, & commissions from his captaine, assuming no authority to himselfe, unlesse in the absence of his captaine: for it is certaine that every military charge, ought to go by order, and to be received from his superiour Commander.

When it is required, hee is to give his captaine wise counsell, and to advise, and consult with him for the good of the company, especially in the time of action, and in matters of importance.

He ought also by his command to appease quarrels, between souldier, and souldier, not to be partiall, or favour one man more then another, for it is a point of iustice, to compose a quarrell, and to give satisfaction to the party interrested, in so doing, hee shall support his command and gaine himselfe reputation. But in a matter of importance he ought to acquaint his captaine therewith, that he may punish the offender, by committing him either to prison, or causing him to give satisfaction to the gentleman or souldier wronged, and that for the avoiding of blood-shed.

A Lieutenant also must know how farre his authority extends in the presence of his captaine, and that his captaines honour and reputation ought to be as tender and as deare unto him as his owne.

In his captaines absence, he is to governe the company wel, to take care that it be duly exercised, to command the inferiour officers, as the sarjants, and corporals to do their duties, to make them teach the souldiers the perfect use of their armes, that when they shall come to be exercised by his capt, or himselfe, they may be in a readinesse.

When his captaine exerciseth his company himselfe, his place is then in the Reere of the company, to see that the words of command, which is given by his captaine in the Front, be duly performed, and executed by the souldiers in the reare: likewise in marching his captaine being present, he is to bring up the reere of the company, and in his absence to lead it, in the Front to the *guards*, and *parade*, and to see that every souldier do their duty upon their guards, and thus much briefly for a Lieutenant.

The Officers of a foot Company.

Of a Captaine.

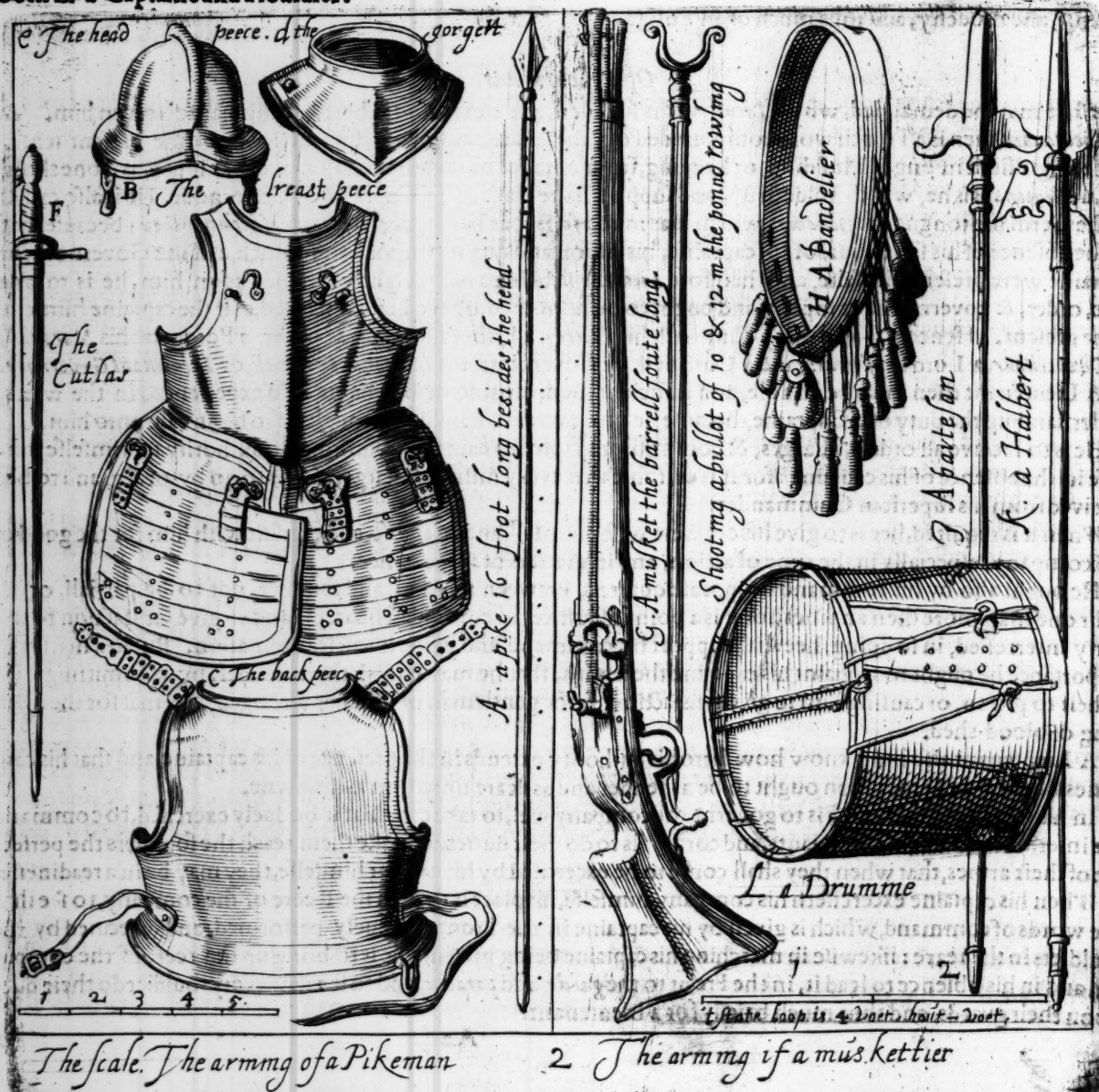
Every company hath a *Head*, (to wit,) a Captaine, who in the *Allmaine* tongue is rightly called a *Hauptman*, a head man from the word *Haupt*, which signifieth a Head, and from the Latine word *caput*, from whence the name of a Captaine is derived in French, English and Dutch. For, as the Head is the principall member that governes, and rules the body, and unto which all the other membes are subordinate; so likewise the officers, & souldiers of a company ought to governe, and carry themselves, according to the charge, and command of their Captaine.

A Captaine then having so honourable a place, as to be the chiefe of a company ought to be very capable of his charge, and as he ought to carry himselfe with austerity, and gravity in the point of his command, that he may be obeyed, feared, and respected of his souldiers: so should hee also carry himselfe towards them, as a loving, & kind father (seeing they must live and die together) in paying them duely, in helping, and relieving them in their wants, necessities, and sicknesses, neither must he be giuen to covetousnesse in keeping back from them, that which is their due.

And as he is to love, countenance, and to make much of such souldiers of his company, as carry themselves bravely and stoutly in the face of their enemy, which deserve well, seeking by all meanes to advance such, it will give encouragement to others to do the like: so ought he also to punish vice severely, quarrellers, and offenders, for the good and example of others.

A Captaine should also be religious, loyall to his Prince & country that he serves, just, temperate, liberrall, wise and discreet, valliant in the field before the face of his enemy: valliant in townes and forts besieged, and for his honour, never to give consent in yeelding up any place, till it be past reliefe, & that there is no possibility to hold it out any longer.

A Captaine also ought to instruct, & informe his souldiers in the point of their duties, to traine them up, & to exercise them well in the use of their armes, aswell himselfe as the officers that are under him, & to see that they readily obey, and execute his commands, which is the life of warre, and one of the principall things, required both in a Captaine and a souldier.



N E X T

Followes the Postures of the Pike, and Musket, represented by figure, having the word of command under every of them, with briefe observations on the first page, answering to the number of every figure.

The postures of the Pike may be done, either standing or marching. In marching (as well as in standing) a pike-man may advance, shoulde, or charge his Pike, either to the Front; to the Rear, to the right, or left flank, according to the terme of direction given him by his officer.

The postures likewise of a muskettier are also done, either marching, or standing, by him selfe, or in his Squadron, company, or division.

A good muskettier that is ready, and well made by his officer, will fall naturally and gracefully to the doing of his postures, and will take delight in handling of his Musket, avoyding antique, and dancing postures, which herto fore have been taught by some officers, but now is grown ridiculous, not becomming and becomming the grave comportment, and carriage of a Souldier.

A Captaine then, having a commission given him to raise a company, ought to make choise of the taller, and abler men for his pikes, and of the shorter, stronger, and well set with good legges, for his muskettiers: yea, such as may be able to endure both hardship, and labour. And thus much as a short preamble by the way, before we come to shew the figures of the postures them selves.

The first part of the Principles of the Art Military.

Briefe observations upon the postures of the Pike, answering to the number of every figure following.

- 1 **S**et the but end of your Pike neere your right foot on the outside, holding it right up in your right hand, about the height of your eye, and your arme a litle bending, and your right foot forward.
- 2 With the right hand alone bring your Pike just before your body, bearing it directly right up, raising the but end from the ground, then take the Pike with your left hand about the height of your gridle.
- 3 Forsake the Pike with your right hand, and with the left hand alone raise vp the Pike, that the But end be about the height of your thigh, then take the But end in your right hand, without stooping to it.
- 4 Forsake the pike with the left hand, and with your right hand alone carry the pike right up locking the pike betweene your shoulder and arme, your right hand holding the but end of the pike, about the height of your hip.
- 5 Sink your right hand a litle, and with your left hand take the pike, as high as well you can reach, and bring the pike just before your body.
- 6 Forsake the pike with your right hand, and bring downe the pike in your left hand, that the but end be neere unto the ground, then with your right hand take the pike about the height of your head.
- 7 Forsake the pike with your left hand, and with the right hand onely set the but end on the ground, on the outside of your right foot, as in the third posture.
- 8 Bring the pike just before your body, & raise the but end from the ground, bearing it forward, then take it with your left hand a litle beneath your right.
- 9 Bring forward the pike with your left hand, and take it in your right, reaching backward as farre as well you may.
- 10 Forsake your pike with your left hand, & with the right onely lay it vpon your right shoulder, bearing the but end about a foot from the ground, holding your thumb under the pike, the better to gouern it, carrying the pike forward.
- 11 Beare your righthand with the pike backward, as farr as well you can, with your left hand take the pike forward, and with the right beare the pike vpward.
- 12 Forsaking the pike with the right hand, cast the point forward, that the but end may conveniently be taken in the right hand.
- 13 Take the but end of the pike in your right hand, holding it about your hip, and raising the pike with your left hand about the height of your breast, carry the pike directly before you, your left foot forward.
- 14 Raise the right hand and stretch it backward, your left hand being at your breast, your left elbow against your hip.
- 14 Beare downe the but end of the pike with your right hand, and raise the pike with the left, and so advance, as in the sixth figure.
- 16 Sinke your right hand, and with your left take the pike as high as wel you may reach, bringing the pike just before your body.

Practi.



1 v Spies her-ſteſt.
Order yo^r Pike



2 v Spies omhoog in 3 motie 2.
Advance yo^r Pike in three motions. The first Motion.



3 De tweede motie
the ſecond Motion



4 v Spies om hogh.
the third Motion being Advanced



5 v Spies her-ſteſt. de
eerſte motie.
Order yo^r Pike in 3 motions.
the first Motion.



6 De tweede motie.
the 2^d Motion



7 De derde motie. v Spies
her-ſteſt.
The 3^d motion being ordered



8 v Spies op de ſchouder. de
eerſte motie.
Shoulder yo^r Pike in 3
motions The first Motion



9 De tweede motie.
The ſecond Motion.



10 De derde motie.
The 3^d motion being Shouldered



11 Velt v Spies voor de
poort. de eerſte motie.
Order yo^r Pike in 3 motions.
the first Motion.



12 De tweede motie.
The 2^d Motion.



13 De derde motie.
The 3^d motion being Parried



14 v Spies velt.
Charge yo^r Pike



15 v Spies velt.
Advance yo^r Pike



16 v Spies velt.
Shoulder yo^r Pike in 3
motions the first motion

The first part of the Principles of the Art Military.

Briefe observations upon the postures of the Pike, answering to the number of every figure following.

- 17 Forsake the but end with your right hand, bearing forward your Pike in the left hand, and take the pike backward in the right hand, as farre as well you may reach.
- 18 Forsake the Pike with your left hand, and with your right onely lay it vpon your shoulder, or as in the twelfth figure.
- 19 Beare the pike with your right hand backward, take it forward in your left hand as you may conveniently reach, bearing the pike with your right hand upward.
- 20 Forsaking the pike with your right hand, beare it over your head, and at the same instant turne your body to the left hand, that you may conveniently take the but end of the pike in your right hand.
- 21 Having the but end of your pike in your right hand, stretch your right arme backward, and set your left hand at your brest, &c. as in the sixteenth figure.
- 22 Slip your left hand forward as farre as well you may, and lift the pike upwards to your head, and with the right hand beare the but end some what downeward.
- 23 Forsaking the but end of the Pike with your right hand, beare up the pike over your head with your left hand onely, at that instant turne your face to the right hand, and be ready with your right hand to take the Pike more backward.
- 24 Having the pike in the right hand, forsake it with your left, and with the right hand onely lay it upon your shoulder, as in the 12 and 20 figure.
- 35 This is to be done in three motions, as the contrary is showne in the ninth, tenth eleventh figures. Beare the pike with the right hand backward, with your left take it forward, bearing the but end downeward, then slip downe your right hand a little about your left, and set the but end on the ground, as in the ninth figure.
- 26 This is to be done by severall palming postures, with the right hand beare the but end of the pike backward, as farre as you can, and continue palming till you come to the head of your pike.
- 27 With your left hand hold the pike a litle below the head, your right hand more backward, as farre as the cheekes, or arming reach, set your right hand upon your hip, your elbow stretcht forth, and your left hand more forward before your brest.
- 28 Remoue your right hand to your left, & in your right hand onely carry your pike, your hand being vpon your hip.
- 29 This is to be done by severall palming posturs backward, bringing forward your right hand as farre as well you can, and with the left hand gripe the pike backward as farre as you can.
- 30 Forsake the pike with your right hand, bring forward the pike with the left, & take it backward with the right, and so continue palming, until you have the but end of the pike in your right hand.
- 31 Stretch your right arme backward with the pike in your hand, your left hand at your brest, and your elbow upon your hip, as in the sixteenth figure.
- 32 This is to be done in three motions, first bearing the pike right up before the body, and so forward as from the advance in the 6, 7 and 8 figures, onely you must observe to set the but end of the pike at the inside of the right foot, which is your close order.
- 33 The but end of the pike resting against your right foot, take it in your left hand, about the heighth of your gridle, and step forward with your left foot, the knee bent, lay your left arme, vpon your knee couching downe low, and draw your sword over your left arme.
- 34 Raise your body right up, set your pike against your right shoulder with the left hand, the but end being stil upon the ground, then put up your sword.

Praised



De tweede motie. 17

The 2^d motion.



De derde motie. 18

The 3^d motion being Shouldred



De 2e Spies achter de Schouder in 3 motie de eerste 19

Charge to y^e Rear in 3 motions the first motion.



De tweede motie. 20

The 2^d motion.



De derde motie. 21

The 3^d motion being Charged



Herfelt v rechte en draegt v Spies schuynt de eerste motie 22

Recover y^e Pike and Shoulder in 3 motions The first motion.



De tweede motie. 23

The second motion.



De 3 motie v Spies op de Shoulder 24

The 3^d motion being Shouldred.



v Spies herfelt. 25

Order y^e Pike.



Houdt v Spies op de punt de eerste motie. 26

Checke y^e Pike the first motion.



De tweede motie. 27

The 2^d motion being Checked.



Sleept v Spies de derde motie 28

Trayle y^e Pike.



Houdt v Spies de 2e motie 29

Charge y^e Pike.



Palmte v Spies 30

Order at close Order.



Houdt v Spies 31

Charge y^e Pike.



Houdt v Spies 32

Order at close Order.



Charge for his second draw y^e sword 33

Charge for his second draw y^e sword.

Briefe observations upon the postures of the Musket, answering to the number of every figure on the other page.

1 **T**His figure sheweth a muskettier marching with his musket on his left shoulder a slope holding the but end of it with his left hand, and his match between the two lesser fingers, with his rest in his right hand, and his right leg before.

2 How he carrieth his musket shouldred with the rest crosse, close to the inside of his musket his match between his two fingers, holding his thumbe upward to the forke of the rest, and his right leg before.

3 Draw the right leg to your left, and withall sink your musket, and then slip your rest, griping it with your right hand between the brich and the thumb-hole,

4 Hold the musket upright, in your right hand, and on your side, raise your left hand to the forke of your musket, and set your thumb against the Forke.

5 Sink your right hand, and gripe the musket fast in your left hand, with your rest on the out side, holding your thumb hard against the eare of your Fork, to lock the rest fast to your musket in your left hand, that you may have the use of your right hand, to do the posturs following.

6 Take your match from between your little finger, with your thumb, and the second finger of your right hand, being turned with the palme from you.

7 Bring the right hand with the match backward, and your left hand with the musket and rest forward, turning your face a little backward, and blow of your match with a good blast.

8 Holding your match between your thumb and second finger, then bring it to the cock, & presse it into the cocke with your thumbe.

9 Your thumbe and finger being upon the cock, and your second and third finger under the cock, pull the cock downe to the pan, and with your thumbe and middle finger, either raise or sinke it, that it may fall right into the pan.

10 Lay the two fore fingers of your right hand upon your pan, the thumb behind the schut-chin of the pan, the easier to lift up the musket, and so bringing up the musket with both hands toward your mouth and yet not stooping, blow againe your coale.

11 Open your pan with your two fingers, and withall bring backe your right hand to the thumbe-hole of your musket, your second finger to the trigger, and with your left hand fix the forke of the rest to your musket, your thumbe against the forke, and set the pick end of the rest vpon the ground.

12 Lye on, and lift up your right elbow, bringing the but end of your musket with in your shoulder, neere your breast, winding your shoullder to it, holding it fast from recoiling, presenting a faire body, the small end appeareing a little aboue your shoulder, haveing the left legge before, bending a little with the knee, and resting stiffe upon your right legg, take your marke breast high.

13 First, sinke the but end of your musket, and with the rest bring it to your right side: then stepp forward with your right legge, and carrying your musket in your left hand, fall away.

14 Take the match out of the cocke with the thumbe, and second finger of your right hand, holding the musket and rest in the left hand onely.

15 Returne the match betweene the two lesser fingers of your left hand, from whence you had it.

16 Bring up the musket with the left hand onely towards your mouth, and withall blow your pan stiffely, not stooping with your head, in the meane time take your touch boxe in your right hand, as this figure sheweth.

practised



1
Marcheert met v forket in
de handt.

March with your rest
in your hand.



2
Marcheert, en draegt u
forket neffens u.

March and with your
Musket carrie y^e rest.



3
Laet u forket sincken ende
nemt u musket met v
recht handt.

Unshoulder your Muskets



4
Met de recht handt u musket
quet om te poizen.

Poize your Muskets



5
Neemt v musket quet
in de linker handt.

Poyne your rest to y^e
Muskets



6
Neemt u Lont v
recht handt.

Take forth your match



7
Blasf u Lont af
v musket.

Blow off your Coale



8
Drückt u Lont op
v musket.

Cock your match



9
Verfoecht u Lont.

Try your Match.



10
Blasf u Lont af, v
pannen open.

Guard, blowe and open
your pann.



11
Musket quet om
te presenten.

present.



12
Schiet.

Give fire



13
Neemt v musket
draegt u forket daer
v musket.

Dismount your musket.



14
Neemt u Lont af
v musket.

Uncocke your match



15
Voegtse weder
tussen u
v musket.

Returne your match



16
Blasf v Lont af
v musket.

Clear your pann

Briefe observations upon the postures of the Musket, answering to the number of every figure following.

17 Hold your touch-boxe betweene the thumbe, and fore-finger of the right hand onely and so prime as sheweth the figure.

18 Lay the right thumbe over the barrell neere the pan, and with your two fore-most fingers shut the pan.

19 Hold your musket fast with the right hand at the breech, the left as before, turning the pan downwards, that the loose powder may fall off.

20 Hold your musket in both hands as before, heave it vp towards your mouth, not stooping blow off the loose dust, or cornes.

21 Hold your musket in both hands as before, beare it upright towards your left side, and with all step forward with your left leg, then holding the musket only in the right hand at the breech forsake your rest.

22 Having forsaken your rest, take the musket into your left hand, about the middle of the barrell, so as the butt end touch not the ground, trailing your rest between your musket, and your body.

23 Take your charg in your right hand, with the thum, and fore finger thereof, thrust of the cover.

24 Draw back your left hand with the musket, as far as conveniently you can, and with your right hand put powder in to the boore of the barrell, holding the charge between your thumb & fore-finger onely, as this figure sheweth.

25 Take your bullet forth of your bag, or out of your mouth, and then put it into the muzzell of your musket.

26 VWith your right hand turning the palme from you, draw forth your scouring stick, bearing your body, and your left hand with your musket, so farre backe as you can.

27 Having drawne forth your scouring-sticke, set the rammer head against your breast, and slip your hand close to your rammer, that you may the easier put it into the muzzel of your musket.

28 After your bullet, least it should fall out againe, either in skirmishing, or upon a slooping trench, put in some Harts haire, or some other stopping, and then with your scouring-sticke ramme home your powder, bullet, and stopping twice or thrice.

29 VWith your right hand turned, draw your scouring stick out of your musket, as before.

30 Your scouring stick being drawn forth of your barrell, turne it, and bring the scouring-stick end to your breast, and so slip your hand within a handfull of the end.

31 Returne the scouring stick into its socket; from whence you had it.

32 Bring forward your musket with your left hand, and beare it right up, take it into the right hand at the breech, and so hold it in your right hand onely, either to shoullder it or to lock yt to your rest and so much for your marching postures.

practised



Doet puluer op u pan.
Prime your panne



Doet u pan to
Shut your panne



Schuyt u pan of
Cast of your lodge pan



Blowt u pan of
Blowt of your loose powder



Draeyt u Musquet om.
Cast about your musket.



sleept u forquet
Traile your rest.



Doet u maect op
Open your charge



Laedt u Musquet
Charge your musket



Treckt u laedt-stock
Draw forth yo. scouring stick



Vat u laedt-stock kort.
Shorten your scouring stick



Scaypt u puer in u
Put in your bullet & Ramme



Treckt u laedt-stock vgt musquet
Withdraw yo. scouring stick



Vat u laedt-stock kort
Shorten yo. scouring



steckt u laedt-stock op
Returne your Scouring stick



Reinigt u musquet
Reinuer your musket



Haelt u musquet
Poize your musket & recouder your rest

*The standing postures of the Musket, and how to make ready upon the rest.
in a Squadron, Company, or division.*

- 1 **B** Ring up your left hand, with the forke of the rest to the musket, and pick your rest upon the ground, your left leg, some-what bending, as in this figure.
- 2 Take the match betweene the thumbe, and second finger, as in the 16 figure marching.
- 3 Turne a little with your head behind your pan, and blow your match with a good blast.
- 3 Holding your match betweene your thumbe and second finger, cok it, as in the eight figure marching.
- 5 Your thumbe and fore finger being vpon the cock, and your second, and third finger under the cock, pull your cocke to the pan, and raisiug, or depressing it looke that it fals right into the pan.
- 6 Hold the two fingers of your right hand upon your pan, and the thumbe behind the scutchian.
- 7 In presenting draw backe first your left leg to your right, and withall stooping a little with your head to your pan being guarded, blow off your coale.
- 8 Lying on (as in the 12 posture marching) opening your pan, fal backe with your right leg, bring your right hand to the thumbe-hole of your musket, presenting a faire body, hold your musket hard and cloffe betweene your brest and your shoulder blade, and pulling your trigger with your fore finger give fire.
- 9 Having given fire, bring up your right leg againe to your left as in the 7 figure, and withall vn cock your match.
- 10 Set forward your left leg againe to your first stand, and retorne your match betweene the two lesser fingers of your left hand, and after that doe these postures following, as in the figures marching, viz Cleare your pan, prime your pan, and shut your pan, as in the 17, 18, and 19, posture marching.
- 11 In taking up the rest, hold your musket right up, cast off your loose cornes, and falling backe with your left leg somewhat stradling, bring vp the pan even against your mouth.
- 12 First blow off your loose dust, or cornes with a stiffe blast, and then cast about your musket to your left side, falling a little backe with your left leg.
- 13 Having forsaken your rest, hold the musket fast in your left hand, about the middle of the barrell, so as the but end touch not the ground, and bringing forward the muzle of your musket to charge, your right hand being at liberty, do these postures following namely, *Open your charge, Charge with powder, draw forth your scouring stick, shorten charge with bullet put in sloping ramme home, with draw your scoureing sticke, shorten,* and retorne as in the 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 figures marching.
- 14 Bring forward your musket with your left hand, bearing it upright, taking it into your right hand at the brich, withall bring forward your left leg even with your right, as in the 11 figure.
- 15 Hold the musket bolt vp right in your right hand, and having, the rest in your left hand, slip your right had, and your thumbe vward to the forke, as in the marching posture number foure.
- Note by the way, that from this poizing posture, you may either joyn your rest to your musket, es in the sifst posture marching, or rest your musket as in the first figure standing, or else shoulder your musket, as in the next figure following.
- 16 Having your musket poized, hold the rest a hand full under the forke, then bring the musket, before your body, and your rest crosse over it behind your thumb-hole, and so with both hands lay it gently on your shoulder, having the rest a crosse your body, drawing in your right leg to your left, and then falling back againe with your right leg to your stand, either stand or march away. And thus much for the standing postures of the musket.

practised



Rust v Musquet op v forquet

Rest your Musket.



Neemt v Loont. Dyt met v rest.

Drawe out your match.



Blaest ont. v rest.

Blowe your match.



V Loont op-drückt.

Cock your match.



Versoekt v Loont.

Try your match.



Belwaert v pan.

Guard your panne.



Legt aen.

Present



Schiet.

Give fire.



Neemt v Musquet af.

Come vp to yo' musket.



Voegt v Loont weder tusschen vwe vingeren.

Returne your match.



Neemt v forquet op ende blaest v puluer af.

Take vp your rest.



Draeyt v Musquet om.

Blowe of your loose powder. & Cast about your musket.



Sleept v forquet, en doet v maet open.

Tralle your rest & open your charge &c.



Brengt v Musquet op.

Bringe up your musket.



Draecht v musket in v rechter handt.

Bring yo' musket and receive your rest.



V Musquet op schouder.

Shoulder your musket.

The

Briefe observations for a Muskettier.

VVhen a Muskettier is to be exercis'd in his Squadron, Company, or division, all postures both marching, and standing are readily done, and reduced to these three words of command, to wit,

Make ready.

Present.

Give Fire.

For first a good Muskettier, which hath all his postures perfectly, hearing his officer give the first terme of direction make ready, will quickly run them over, even from vnshouldring of his Musket, to the guarding of his panne, which is the sixth posture standing, and the eleventh marching before he comes to present.

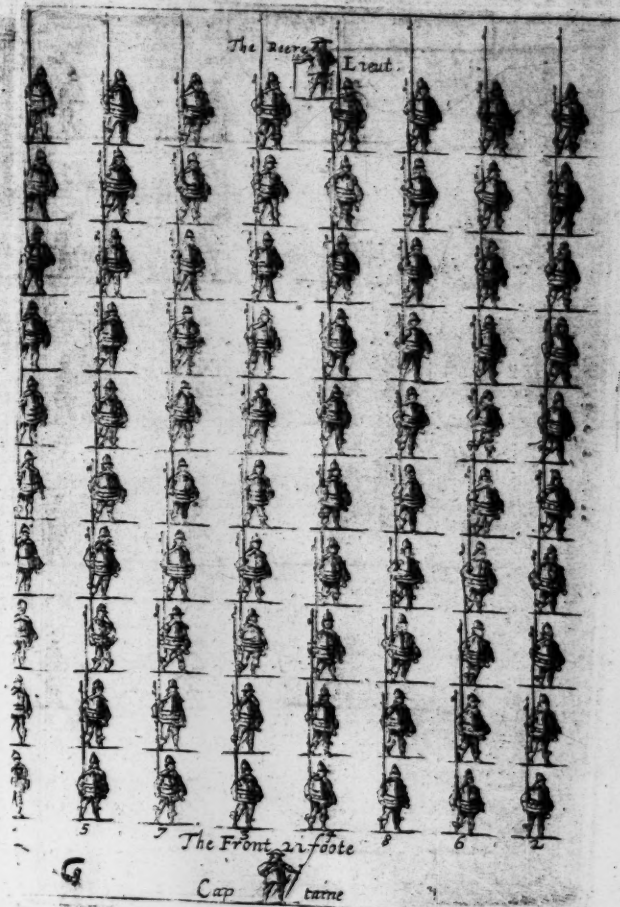
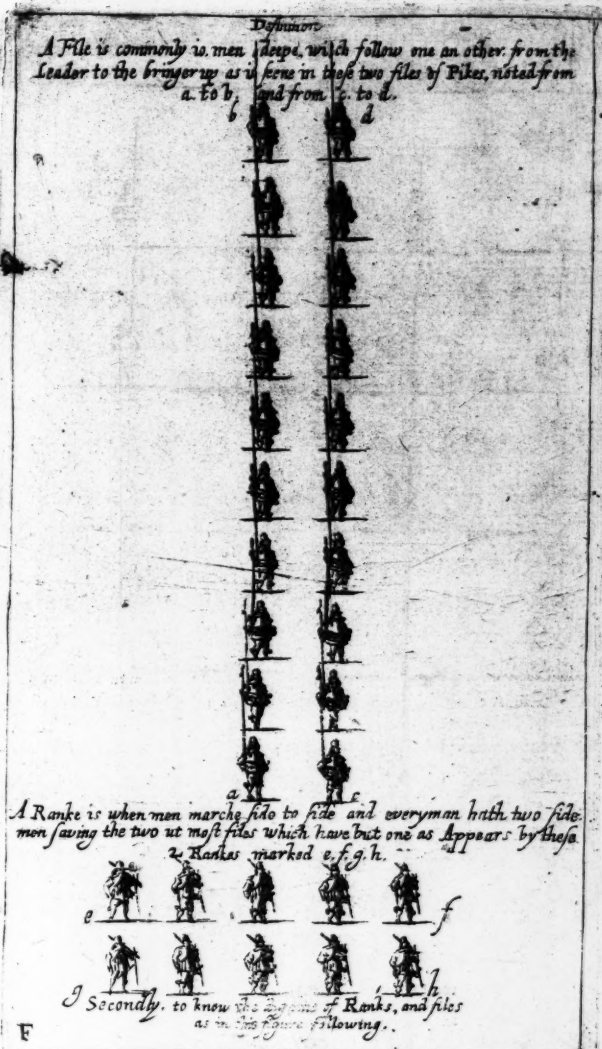
Secondly, in presenting he will be sure to blow his match well, open his panne, and fall backe with his right hand to the thumbe-hole of his musket, & having his fore-finger vpon the trigger, setting forward his left legge, will attend the next word of direction.

Thirdly, lying on before he comes to give fire, bending his left knee, will fall back with his right legge, bringing the butt end of his musket, close betweene his brest and shoulder, raising his musket fast, and hard to his shoulder will keepe it fast from recoyling, & resting firme vpon his right legge will give fire.

Having given fire, he takeeth up his musket, and rest gracefully, and bringing up his right legge againe, falls away in his ranke, returnes his match, cleares his panne, primes his panne, & doth quickly all his postures standing, or marching, as hath been taught, and which shall bee showne more at large by figure, when wee come to the exercis'ing of muskettiers in grosse.

practised

Now follows the true forme of exercising of a Foot Company of 40 pikes and 40 muskettiers besides officers, represented by figure, the words of Command and demonstration: but before we come to the particular motions, it is necessary for a yong souldier to know first what a File and a Ranke is.



- | Files | The Demonstration. | Ranks. |
|--|--|--------|
| 1 The Leader of the right hand file. | a The first Rank of Leaders. | |
| 2 The leader of the left hand file. | b The last Rank of Bringers up. | |
| 3 The middle file on the right hand. | c The Ranks of the Leaders of half files to the front. | |
| number 4 The middle file on the left hand. | d The Rank of the leaders of half files to the Reere. | |
| 5 The second file next the right hand. | e The second Rank next the front. | |
| 6 The second file next the left hand. | f The second Rank next the Reere. | |
| 7 The third file from the right hand. | g The fourth Rank from the front. | |
| 8 The third file from the left hand. | h The fourth Rank from the Reere. | |
| | i The third Rank from the front. | |
| | k The third Rank from the Reere. | |

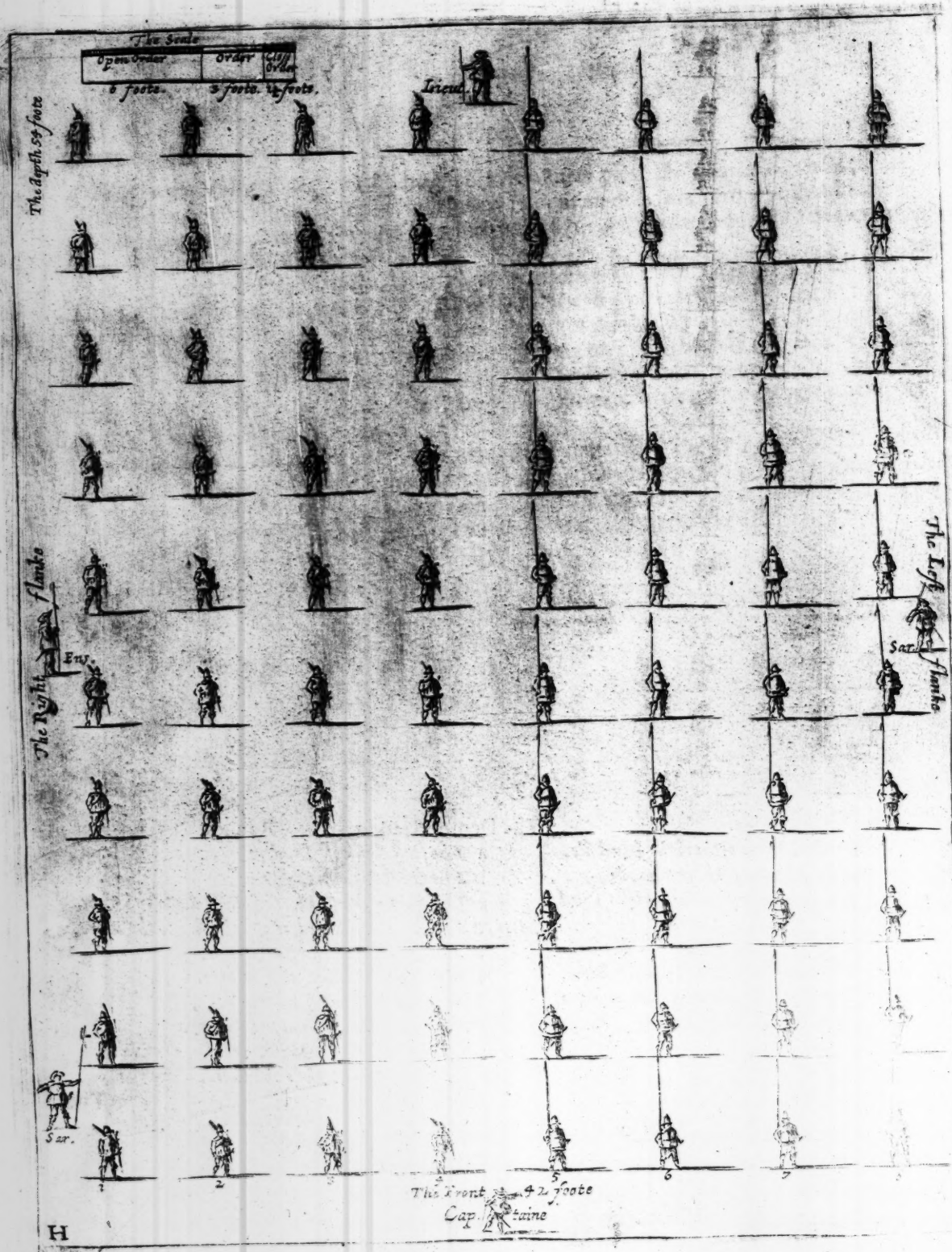
E

The

Thirdly, to vnderstand well the three distances, namely, *Open order*, *order* & *close order*.

The Definition.

Open order then, or the first distance is, when the souldiers both in *Rank*, and *File*, stand sixe foot removed one from an other, as the *scale*, and this figure following shewe.



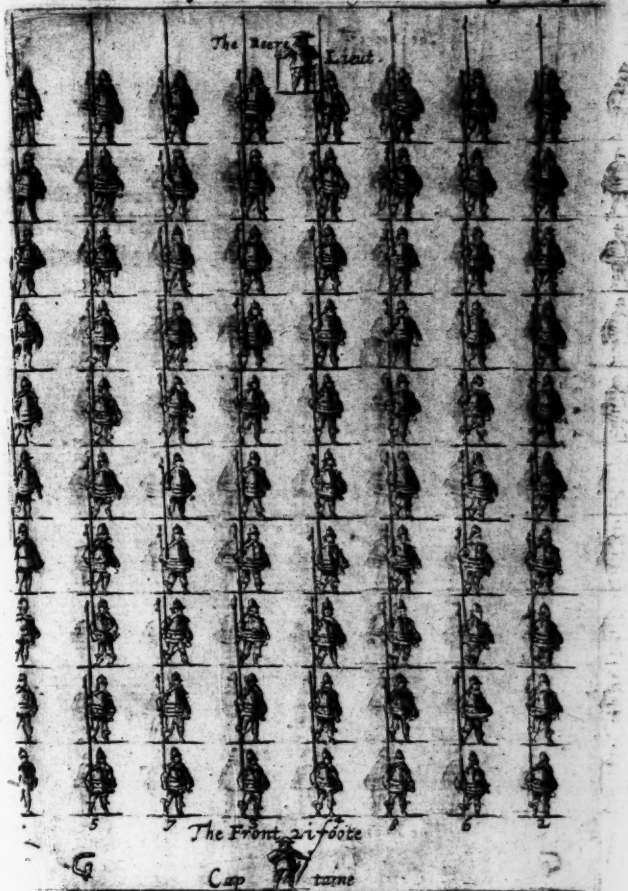
Observations.

Because the measure of these distances cannot be taken so exactly by the eye, we take the distance of sixe foote between *File* and *File*, by commanding the souldiers, as they stand, to stretch forth their armes, and stand so removed one from an other that their hands may meete.

And for the *Ranks*, we make account we take the same distance of sixe foot, when the butt end of the pikes doe almost reach their heeles, that march before them,

The

The second distance, or your *Order* is, when your men stand three foot removed one from another both in *Rank* and *File*, and this *order* is to be used when they are embattailed, or march in the face of an Enemy, or when they come to stand, or when you will wheele, as this next figure represents,

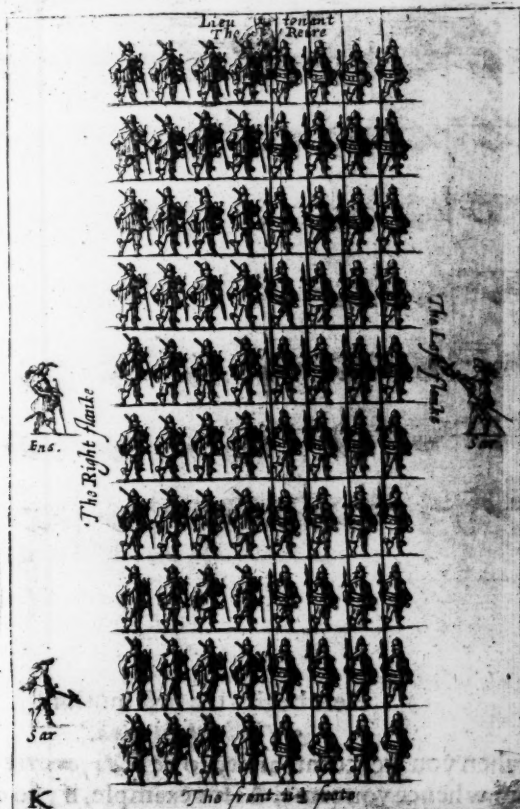


Observations.

VVe take the second *order*, or distance betweene *File* and *File*, by bidding the souldiers sett their armes a *Kenbowe*, and put themselves so cloffe; that their elbowes maye meete. And wee reckon wee take the same distance betweene the *Ranks*, when they come vp almost to the swords point.

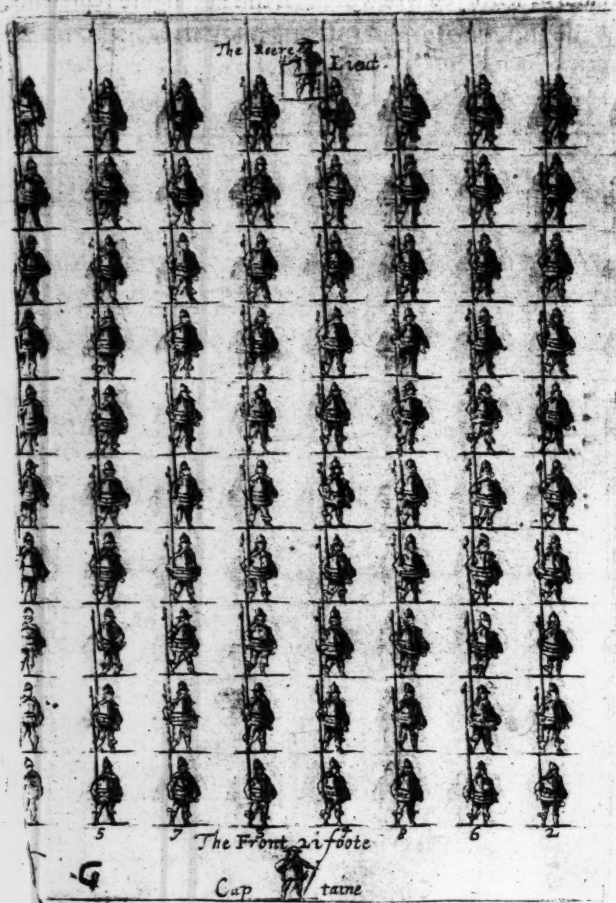
Note, that when you march throw any countrie, you must observe three foot onely from *File* to *File*, and sixe from *Rank* to *Rank*.

The third distance, or your *close order* is commanded by this word *Close* which is, when there is one foot and a halfe from *File* to *File*, and three from *Rank* to *Rank*, as this Figure demonstrates.



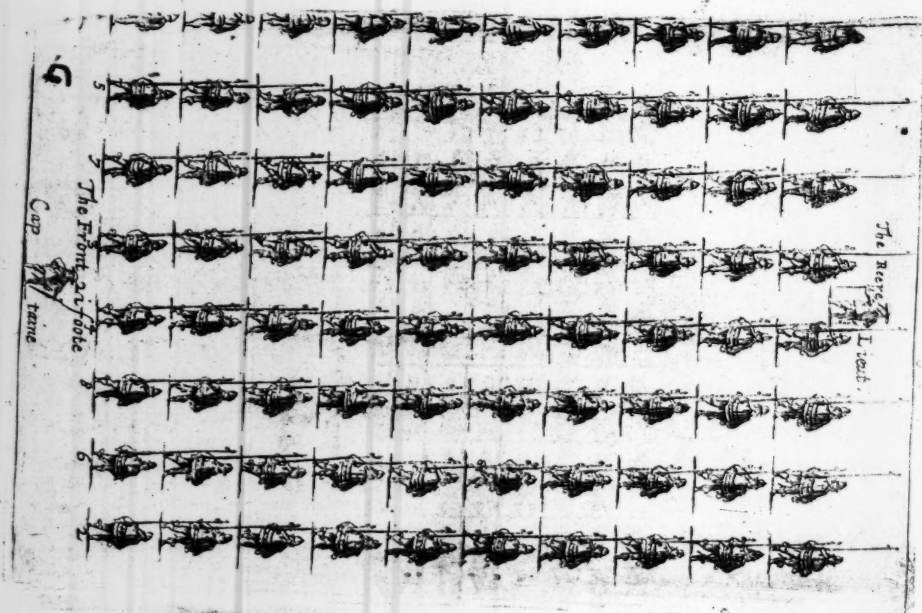
Observe that though this figure stands but at a foot and a halfe distance: yet this is for the pikes onely, and must never be used, but when you will stand firme to receive the charge of an Enemy. The muskettiers must never be cloffer, then the second distance of three foot in square, because they are to have a free vse of their Armes.

This figure represents the 40 pikes, and 40 muskettiers, standing in their order because the page will not beare the first four motions in their open order.



Here begins the words of Command.

- 1 Stand right in your Files.
- 2 Stand right in your Rankes,
- 3 Silence.



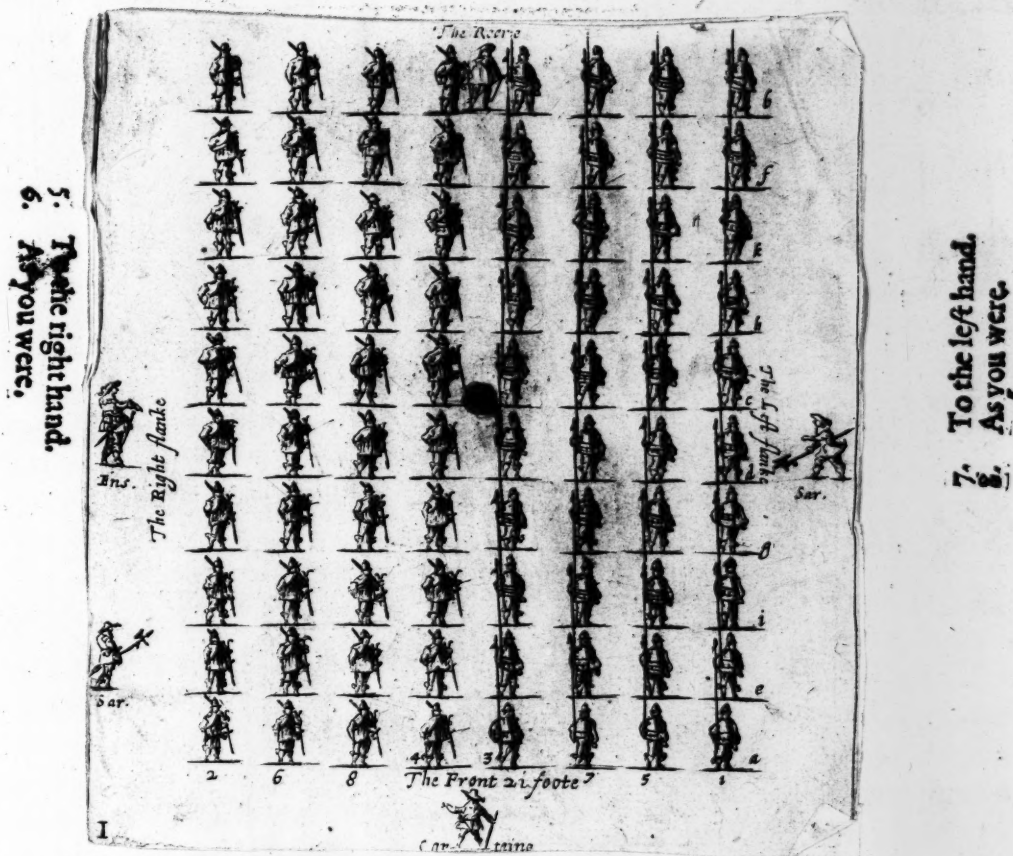
Here begins the first motion.

5. *To the right hand.*

IT is to be noted, when you are commanded to be *As you were*, you are ever to turne to the contrary hand from whence you came, As for example, if you did turn to the right hand, you are to return to the left hand, and so in the rest.

As you were, that is, as you stand in your order in the figure above marked with the letter I. practised

9. To the right hand about
10. As you were.
11. To the left hand about.
12. As you were.



4. The first standing in their order in Ranks & File.

An Observation.

These turnings to the right or left hand, or to either hand about serue for the given or receiving of a charge vpon the right or left Flanke, or in the Reere about.

F

Q. To the right hand side? A. Yes.

Q. To the left hand side? A. Yes.

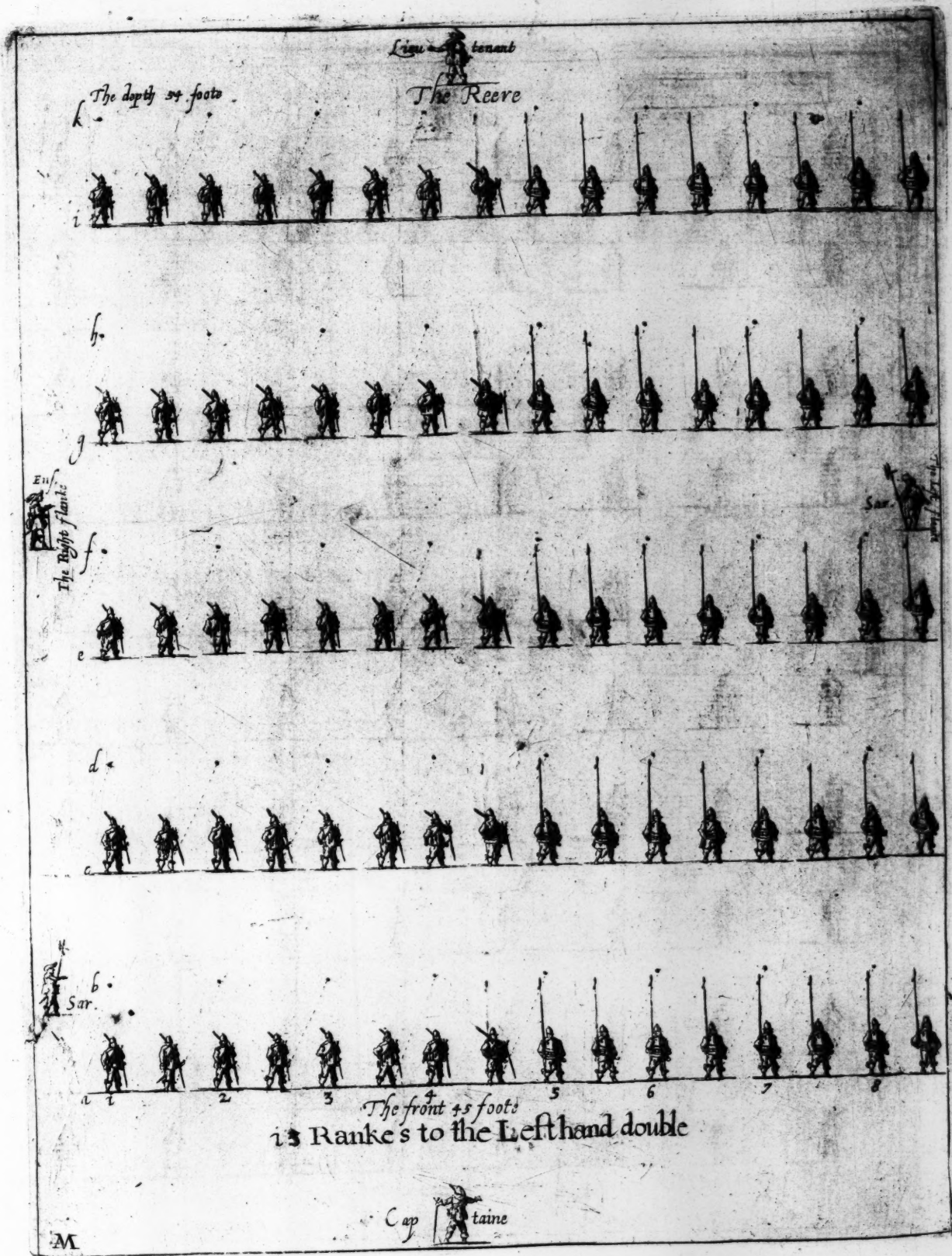
Q. And you saw the man who was shot?

• 0698 2000 •

14

As you were,

Because there is now room enough this figure shewes them standing in their open order of six foot distance one from another both in rank and file from which standing they are to doe these motions following.



13. Ranks to the right hand double.

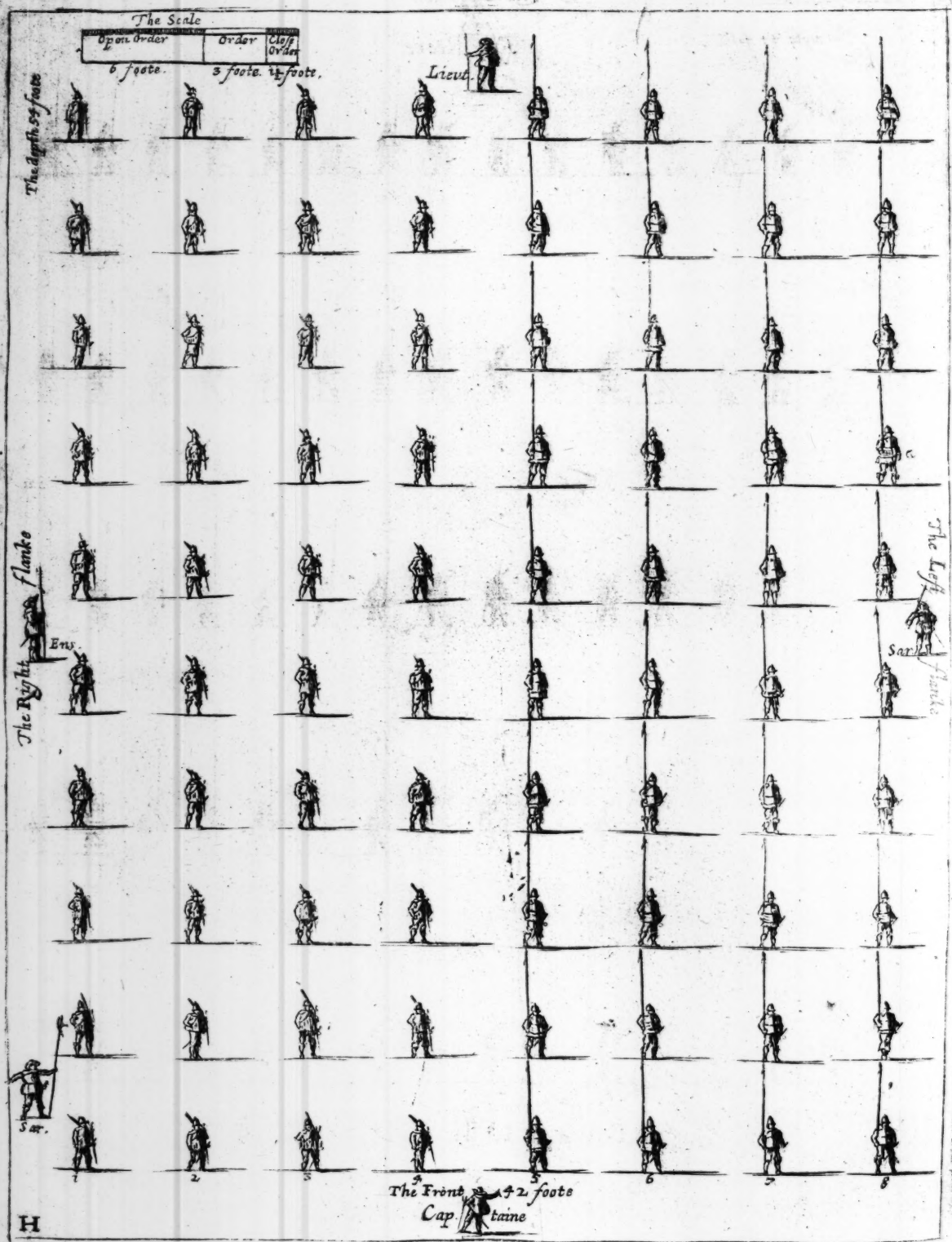
The Demonstration.

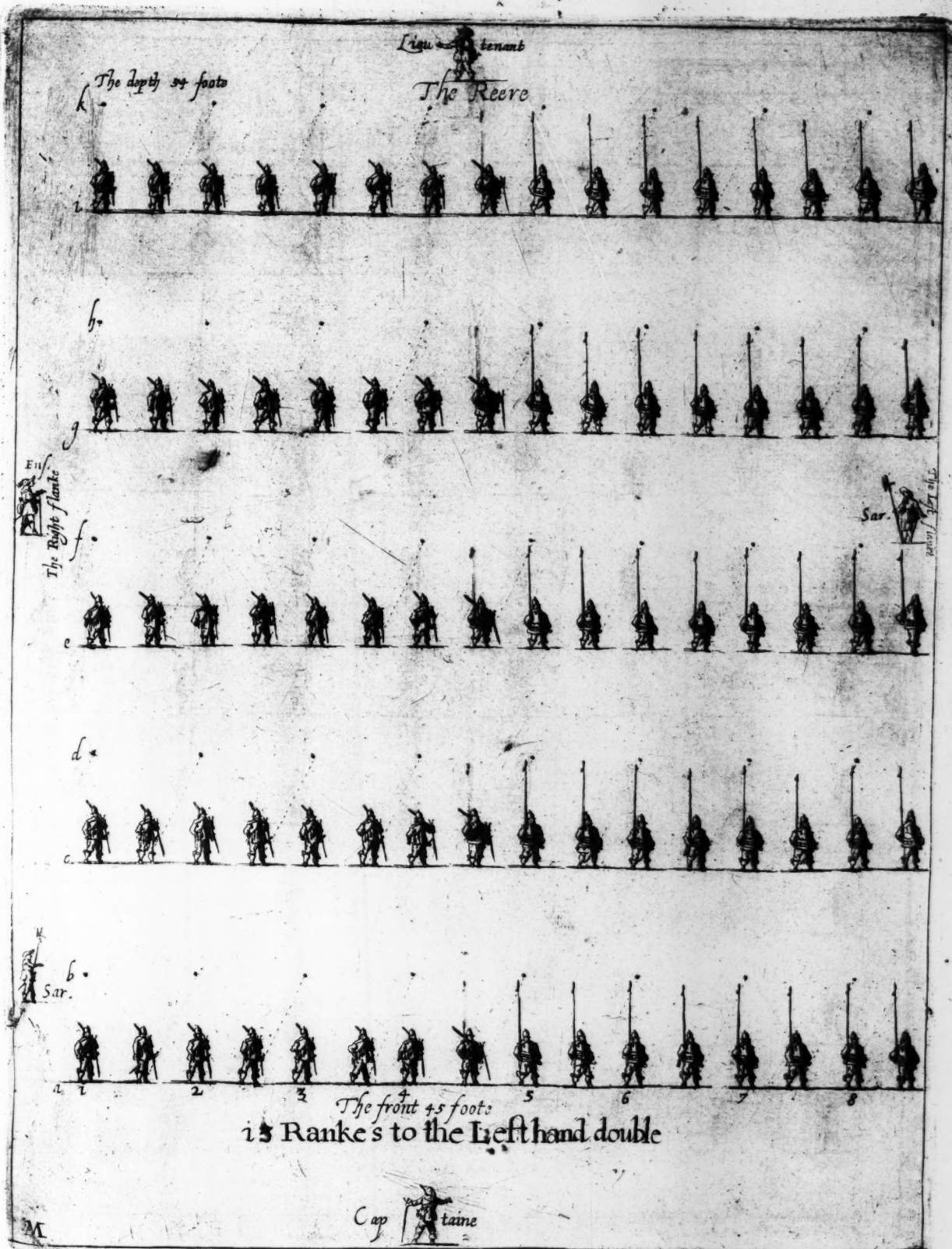
The 2. 6. 8 & 10 rancke from the front marked with the Letters. b. d. f. h. & k. moves all together and doubles into thier order on the right hand of the files numbred 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. & 8. making 5. ranks at thier double open order of 12. foot, & 16. men in each rancke as is seen in this figure above.

14 As you were.

F

The





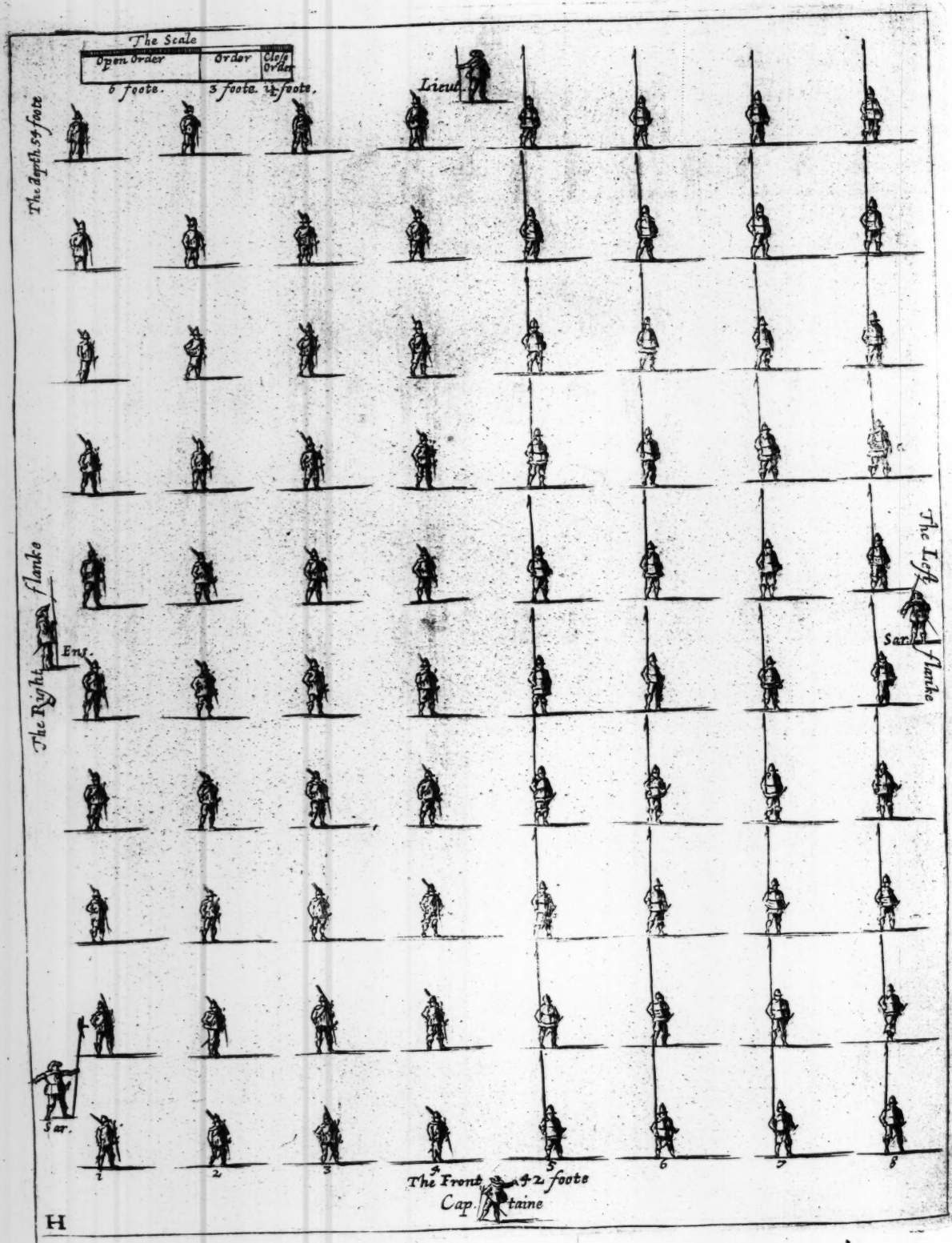
The Demonstration.

This motion differs not from the former, but onely that the vtmost man of the second Ranke, and subsequently al the other ranks which moued before comes now vp together to their order on the left hand of the files numbred, 8.7.6.5.4.3.2. & 1.

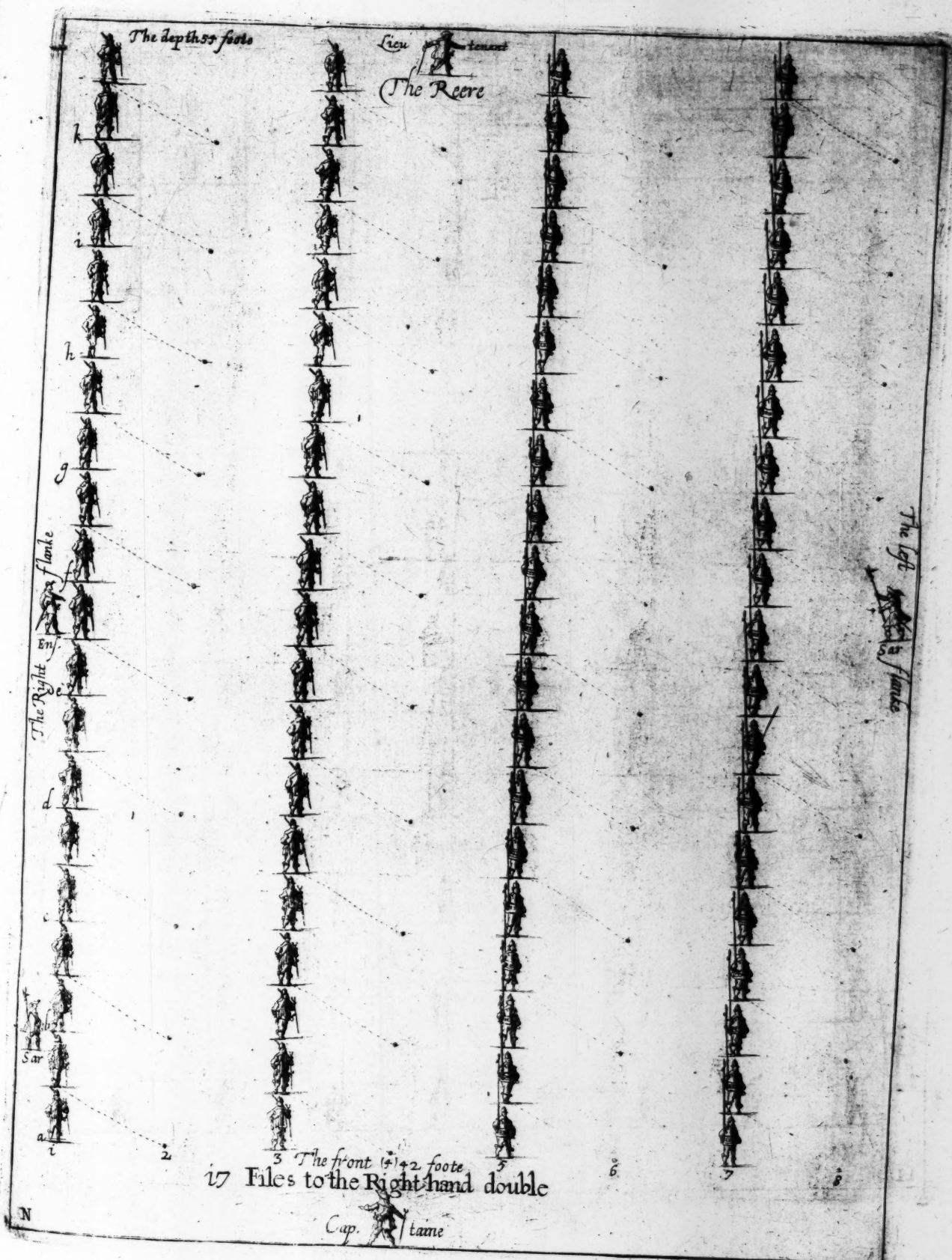
As you were.

F 2

The



Practi-



17. Files to the right hand double.

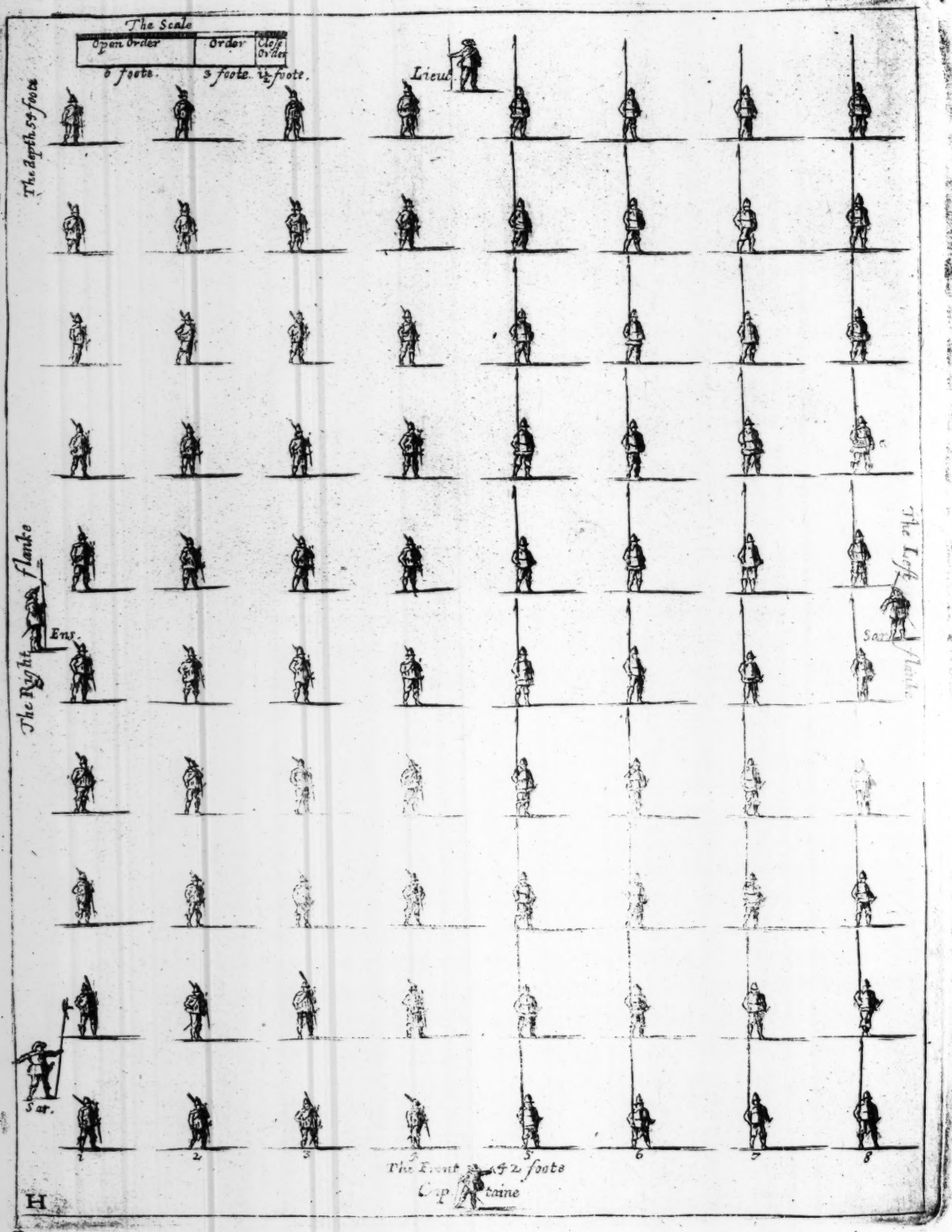
The Demonstration.

The 2. file (next the right hand) moves & falls back between the right hand file, the 4. file between the 3. The 6. between the 5. & the 8. (or left hand file) between the 7 file all to thier order, making foure files, 20. men deepe, and 12 foote distance betwixt file and file, as in this figure.

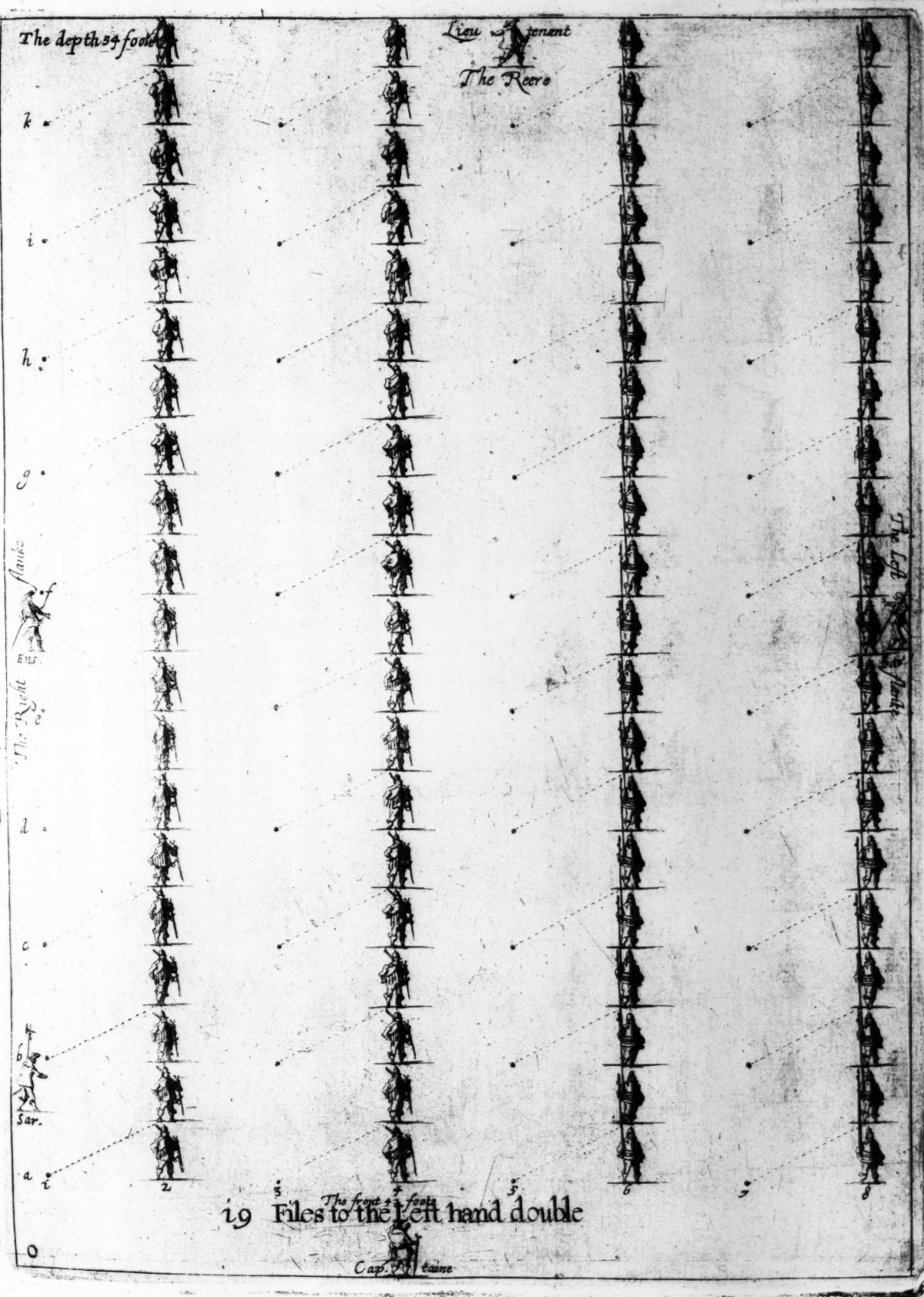
17 As you were.

G

The



Practi-

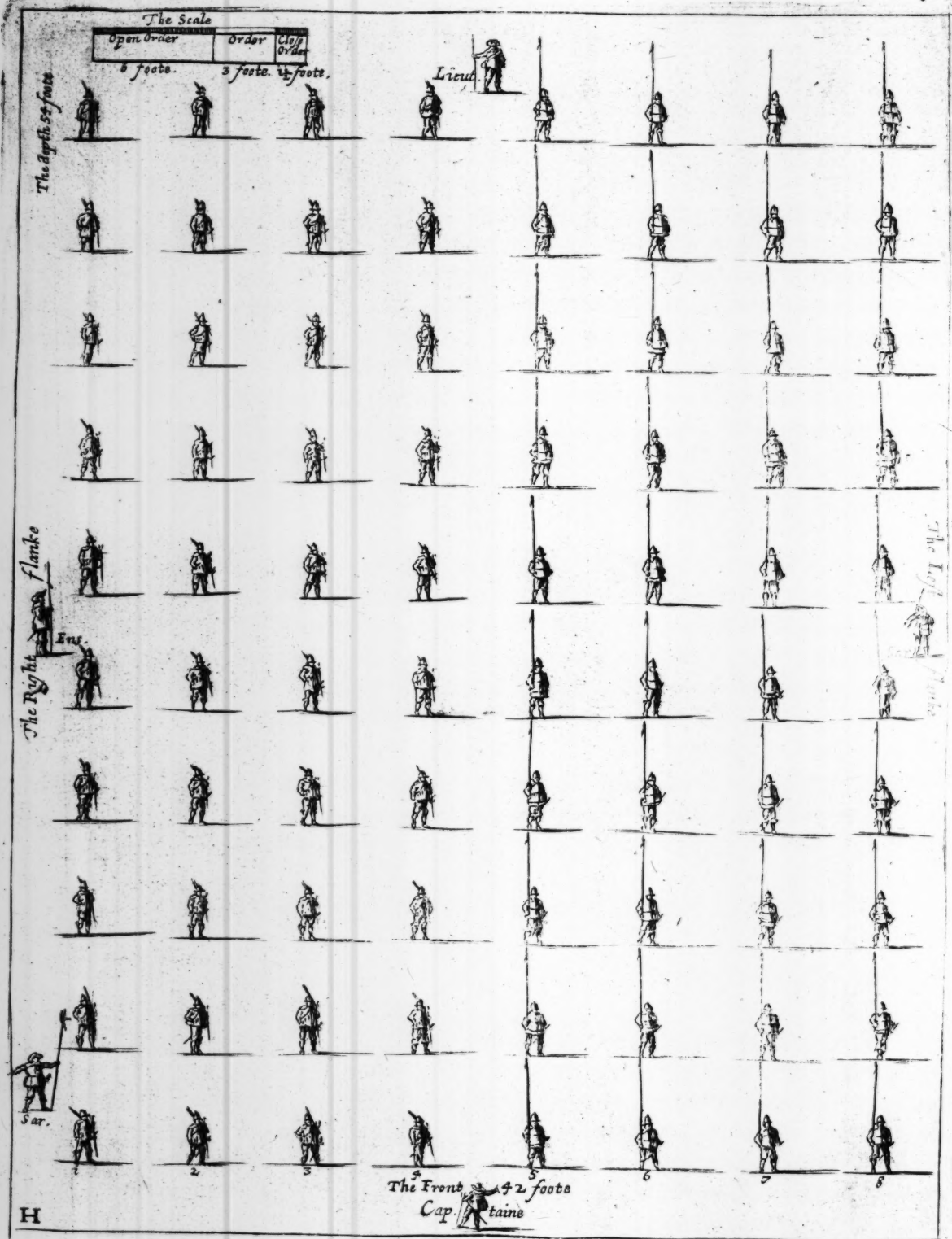


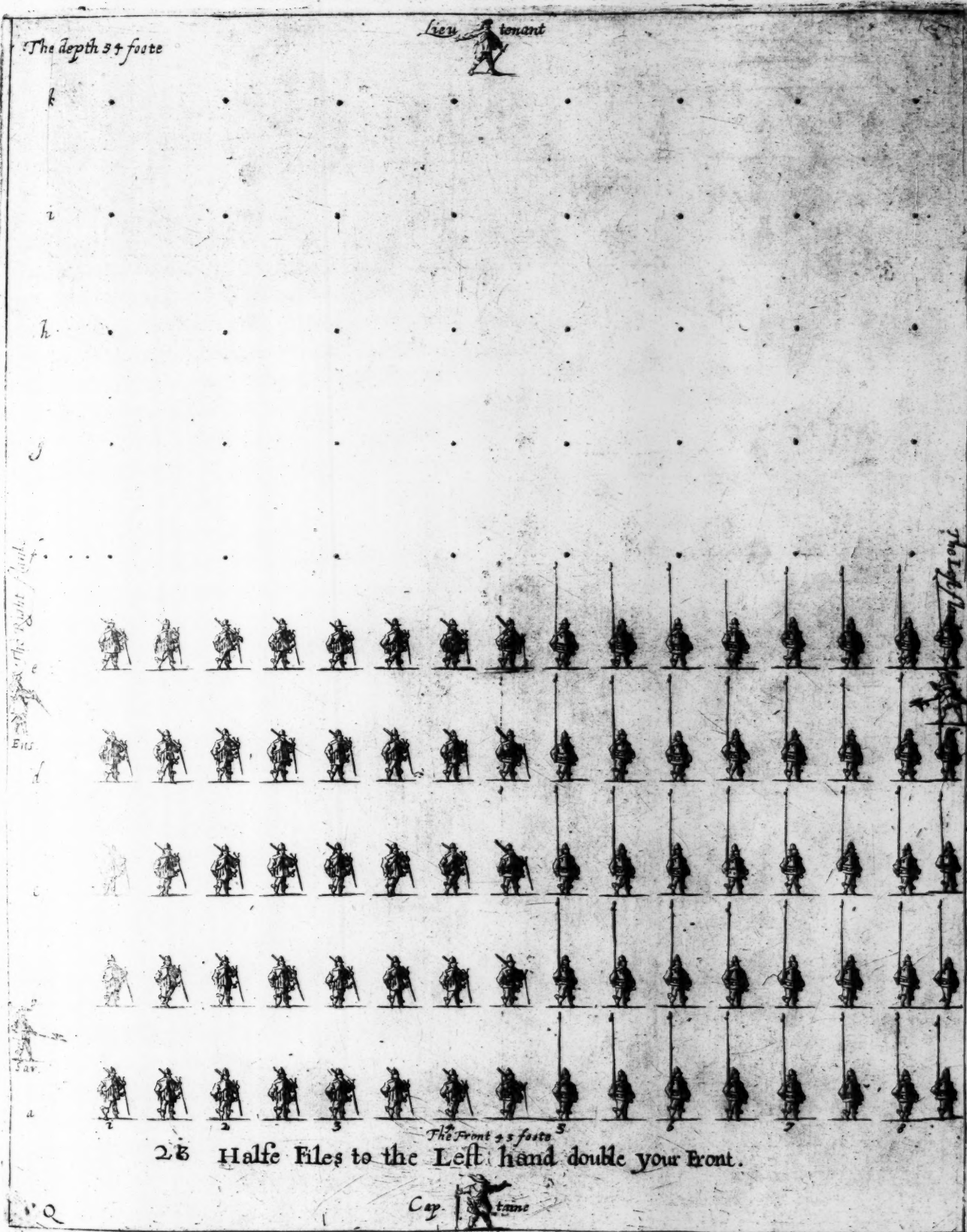
The Demonstration.

The files which moved before stand now still. and the 2. file next the left hand file falls back between the left hand file the 5 file between the 6 the 3 between the 4 and the 1 (or right hand file) between the 2 file making 20 men deepe, and 12 foote distance betwixt file and file as before.

19. As you were.

G 1 The





28 Halfe Files to the Left hand double your Front.

19. Half files to the right hand double your front.

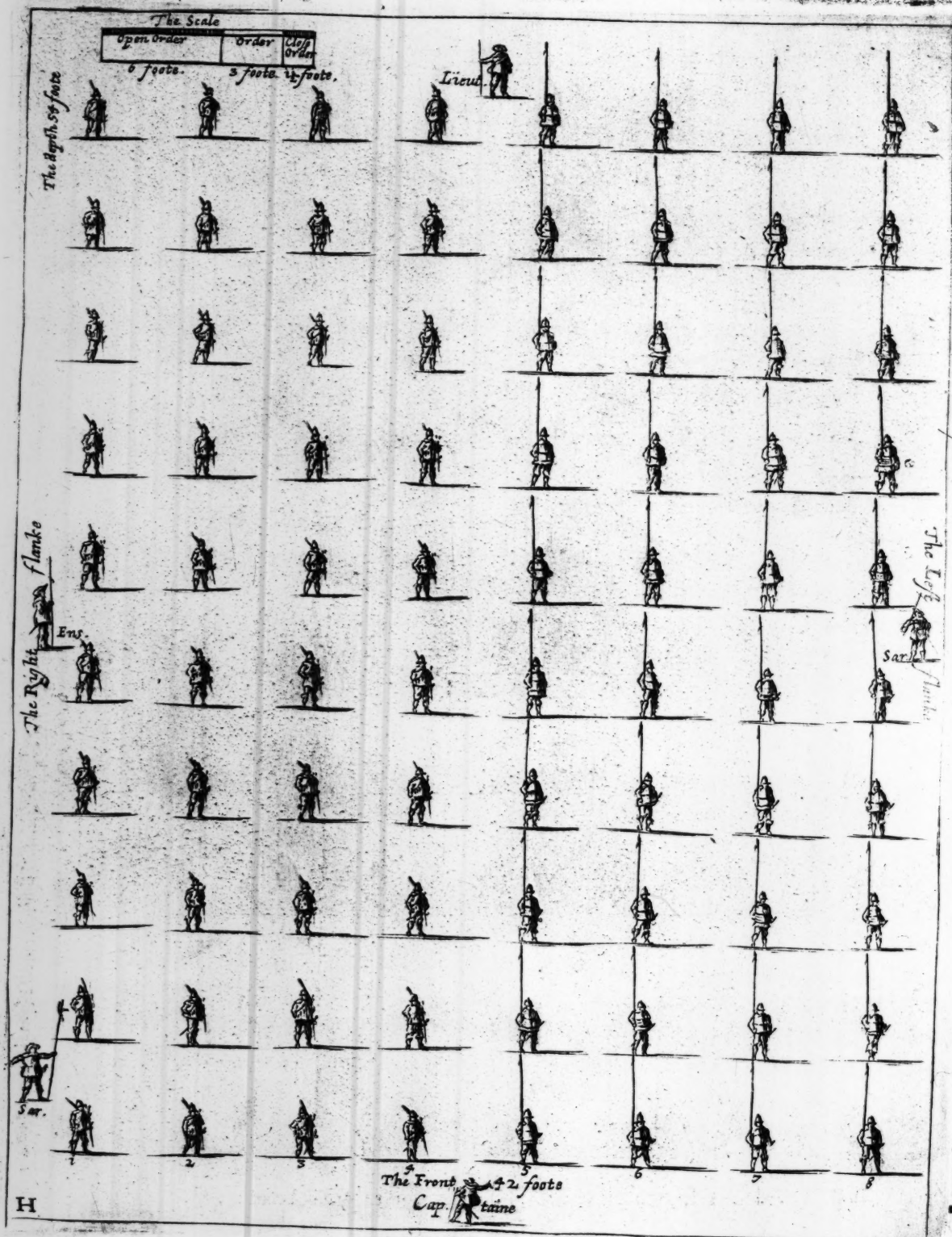
The Demonstration.

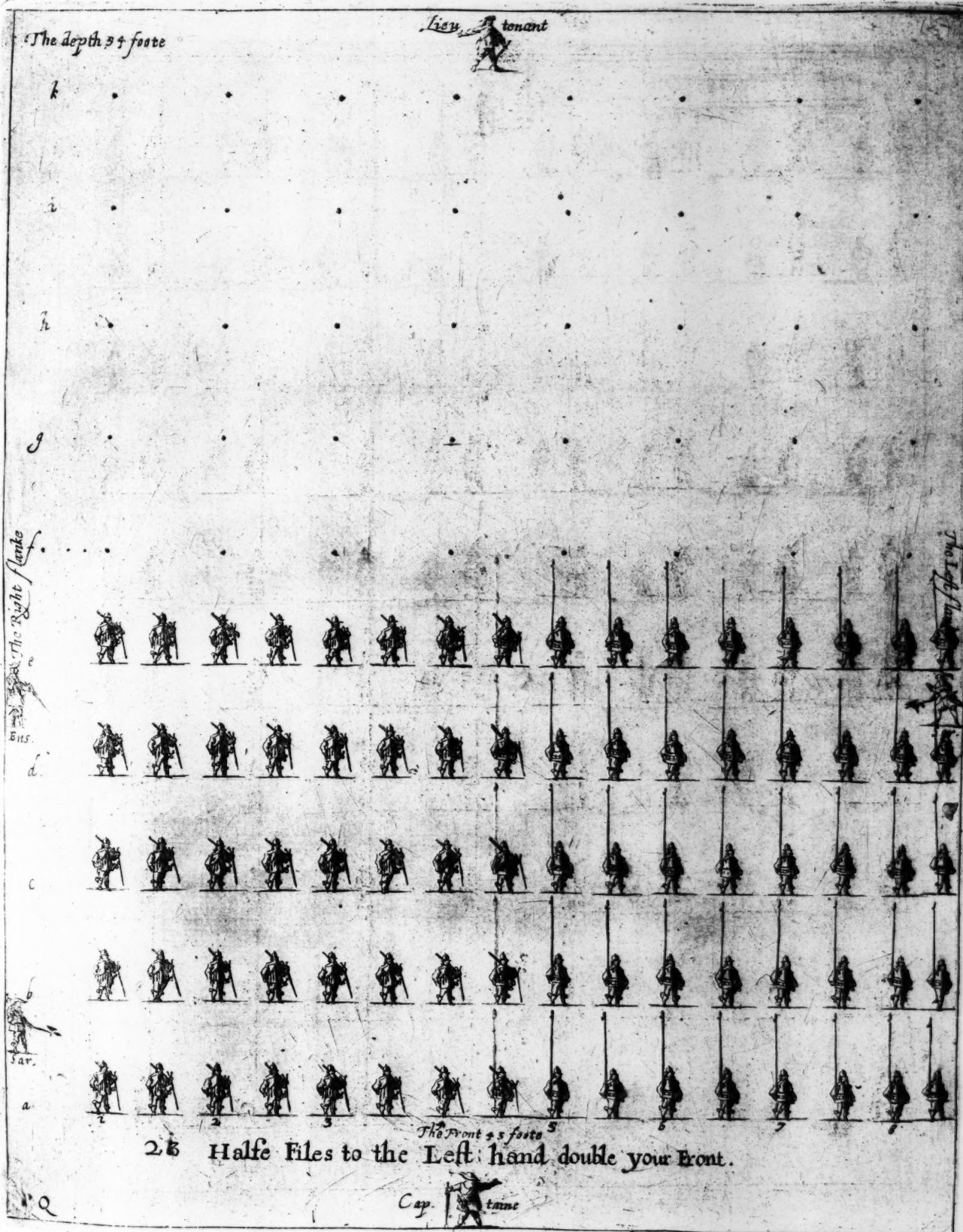
The leader of the halfe file on the right hand, (noted f) steps to his order beyond the right hand file number 1. and also all the rest of the files stepping to their order on their right hand, comes vp together betweene the files numbred, 1. & 2. 2. & 3. 3. & 4. 4. & 5. 5. & 6. 6. & 7. 7. and 8. into the Rankes marked a. b. c. d. & e. at their order of three foot distance in file, and 6. in ranke, as this figure aboue shoves.

21. As you were.

H

The





25 Halfe Files to the Left hand double your Front.

20. Half files to the right hand double your front.

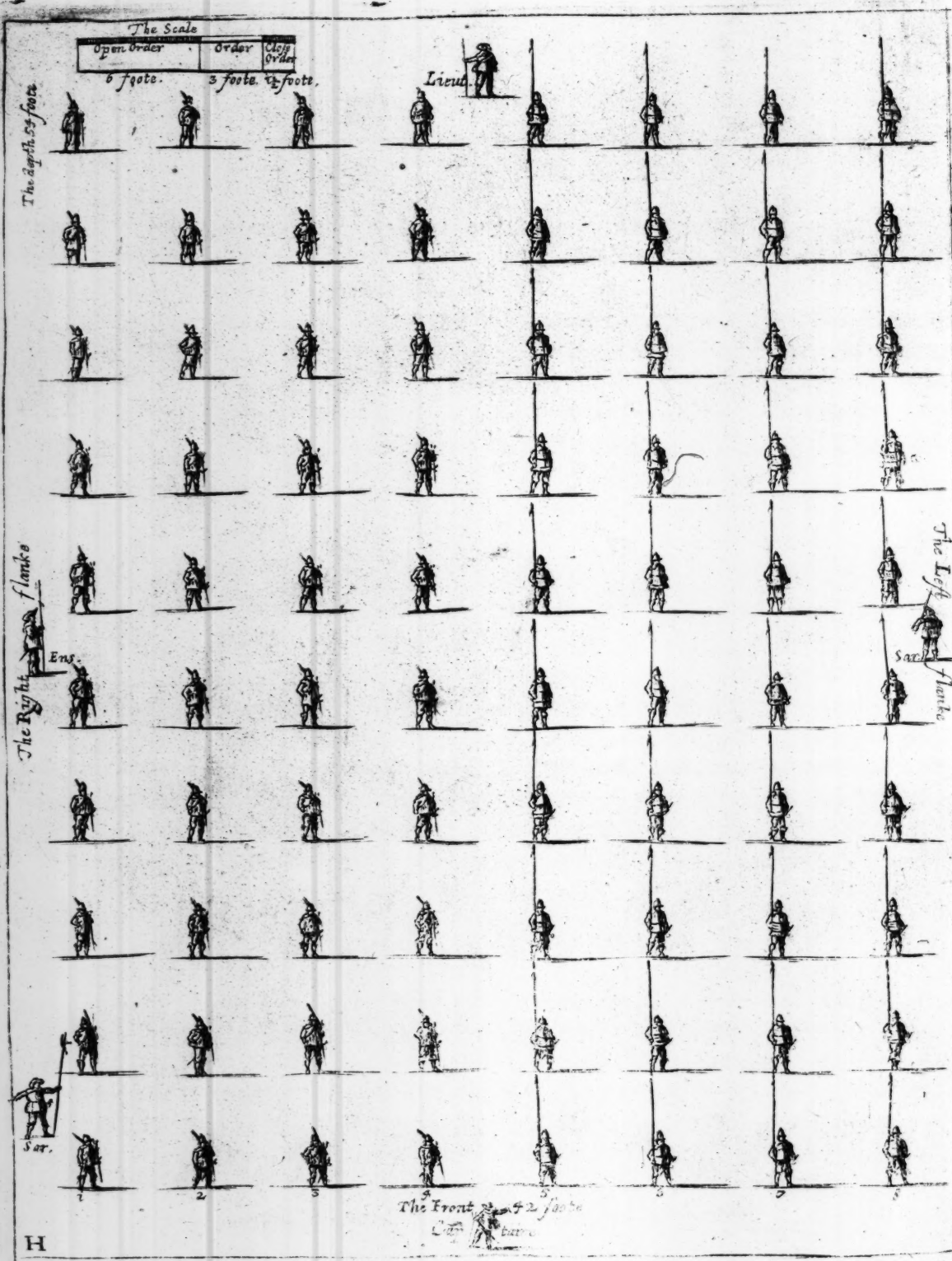
The Demonstration.

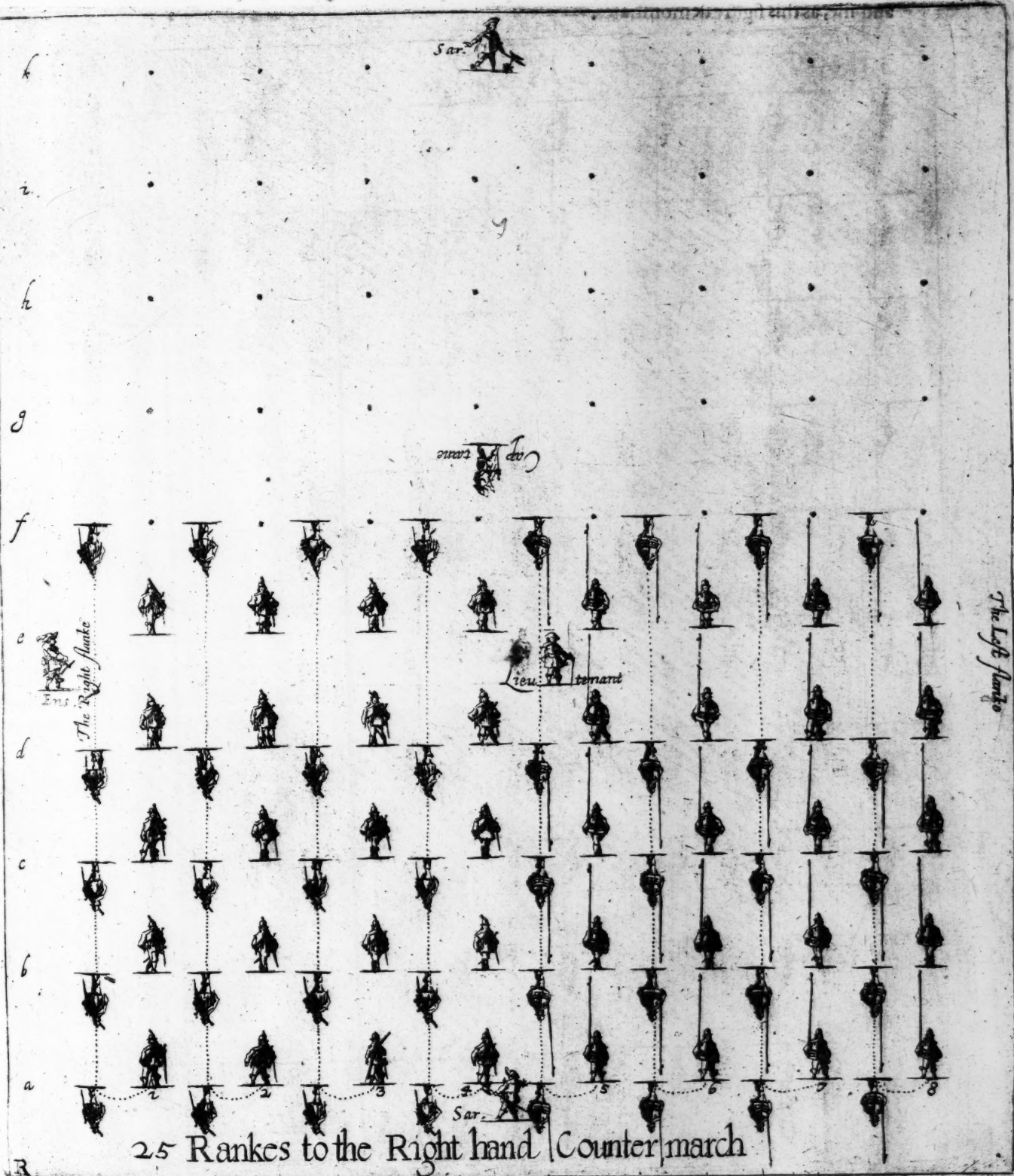
This motion differs not from the other, but that the leader of the halfe-file on the left hand & consequently all the rest of the files, steps to their order on the left hand, & comes up together between the files numbred 8. & 7. 7. & 6. 6. & 5. 5. & 4. 4. & 3. 3. & 2. 2. & 1. into the ranks marked (as before) with the letters a. b. c. d. and e.

21. As you were.

H 2

The

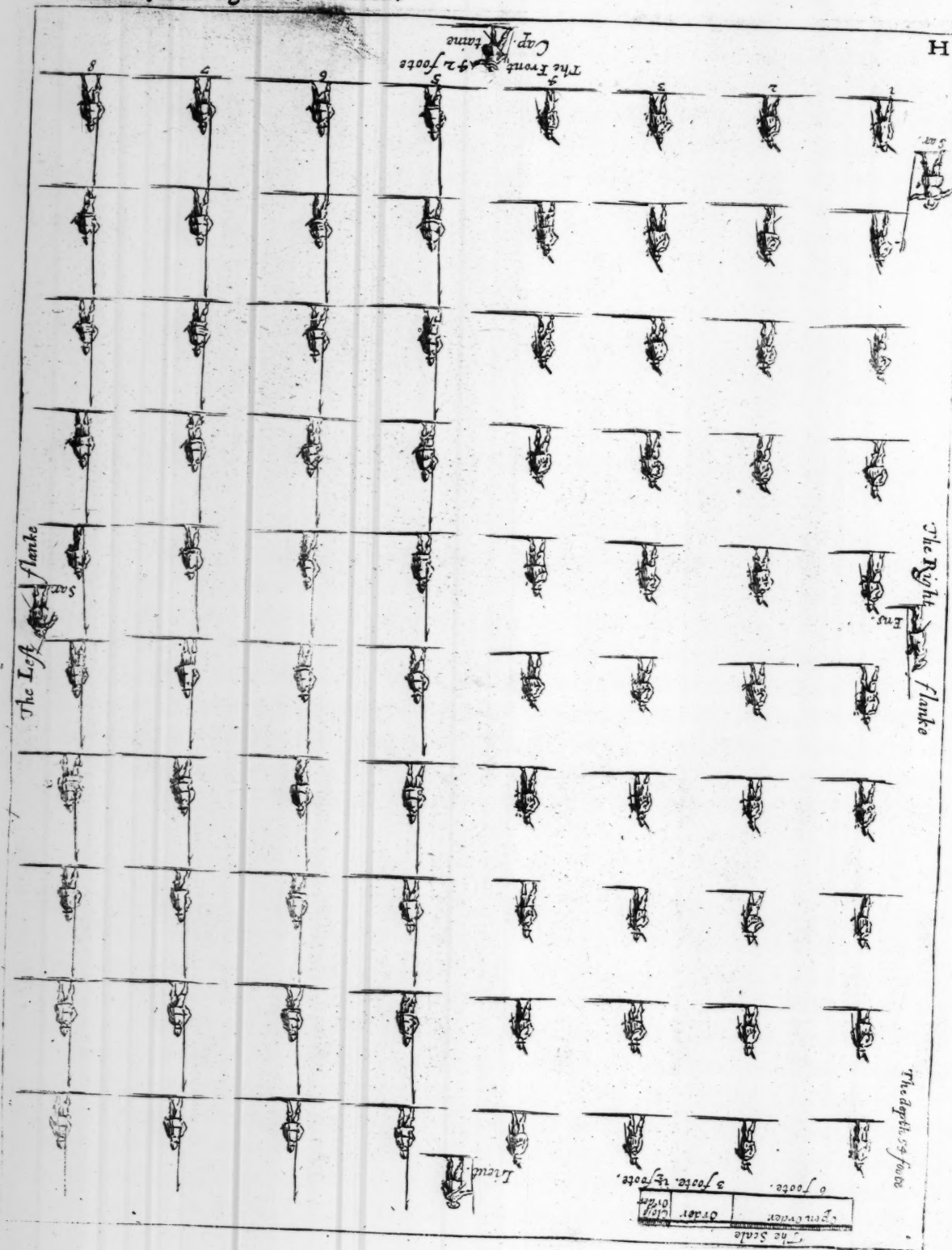




The demonstration.

When you will Countermarch to the right hand, the first Ranke of Leaders numbred 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. and 8. onely must advance one stepp forward with the right legg, and then turne, and all the other Rankes must march first up to the place, from whence the first Ranke did countermarch, before they turne, where the Sariant stands marked with a starre. This figute shewes that betweene the rankes a and d there are 8 rankes mett at their order, and the Captaine countermarching to the Reere, with the first Ranke of Leaders, to the 6 ranke marked f, and the Lieutenent, with the ranke of bringers up noted K, towards the front to the ranke noted c, which represents the Countermarch incompleate, as is scene in this figure aboue.

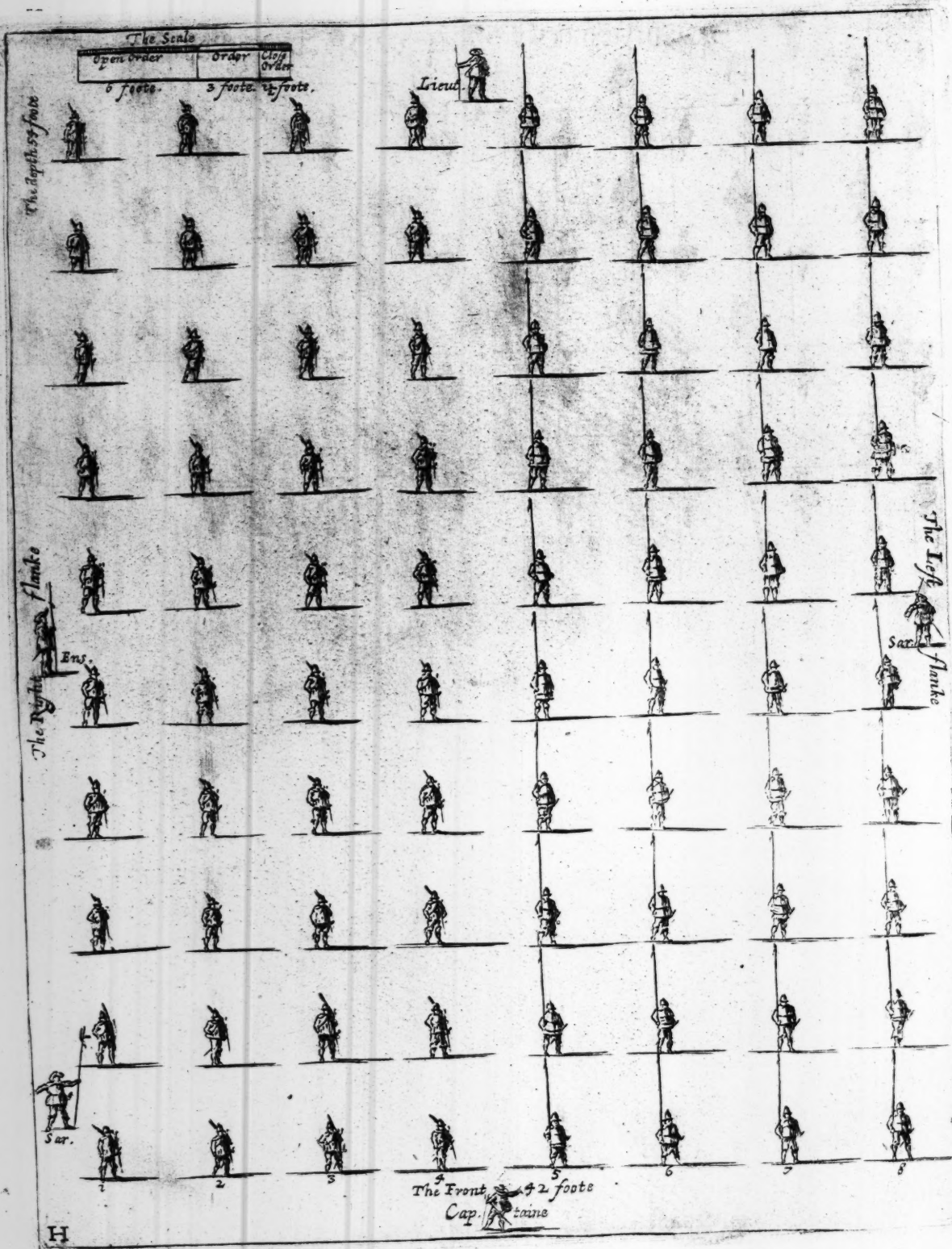
This figure shows the Countermarch compleate, when the Captaine (or Officer) is come with the first Ranke of Leaders to the place, where the bringers up, & the Lieutenant stood, and the Lieutenant with the bringers up to the Captaines place, standing in their open order in ranke and file, as this figure demonstrates.



Observe likewise, if you will now Countermarch to the left hand, the first ranke must stepp forwards one stepp with the left legge: and then turne, and all the other Ranks behinde, must come up to that place before they turne, where the Sariant with his Halbart stands as before.

25. Ranks to the left hand countermarch.

Practi-



The demonstration.

This figure shewes, that the Captaine is countermarcht up with the first ranke of leaders into that place, where the front stood before, and every ranke, and file in their open order.

The like countermarch is performed, either on the right, or left flanke by giving first this word of command, *To the right, or left hand*, omitting the naming, either of *Ranques* or *files*, in saying onely, *To the right, or left hand countermarch*, which you list.

The

Observations before you wheele.

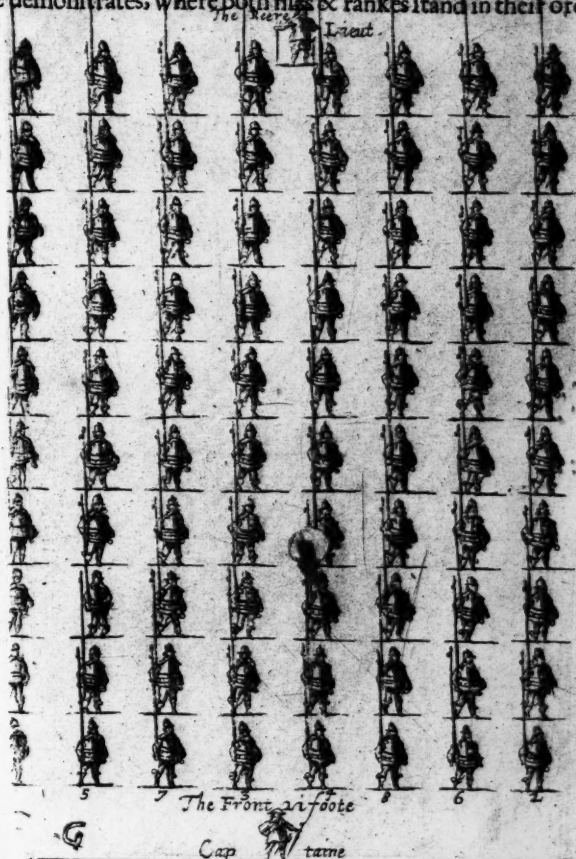
First $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Files to the right,} \\ \text{or left hand, or to} \\ \text{the middle.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Close to your} \\ \text{Order.} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To 3. foote betweene} \\ \text{File and File.} \end{array} \right\}$

If you would close your files to the right hand, the outermost file on that hand stands still, and the next on the right hand, (numbred 2.) moves first to their order, and then all the files ciphred, 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. & 8. the left hand file closes in all to their order. And if you would have them close to the left hand, the outermost file also on that hand stands still, and then the file next the left hand (numbred 7) moves first, and afterward all the other files, noted 6. 5. 4. 3. 2. & 1. (or the right hand file) close all to their order.

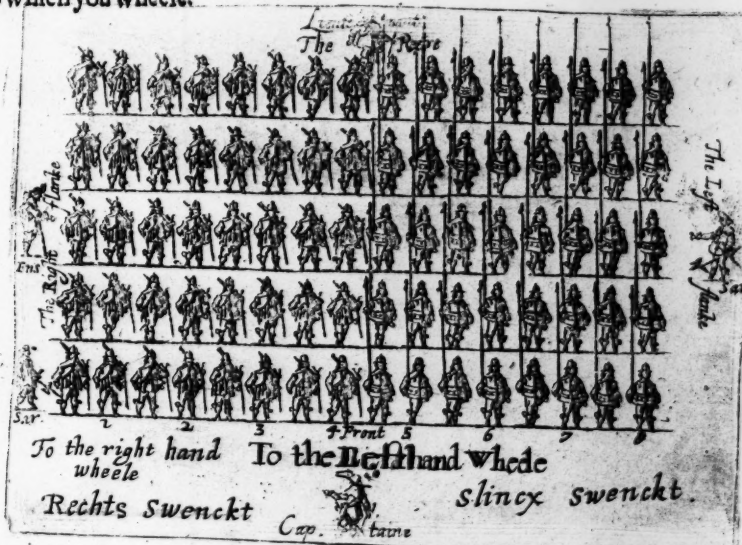
But if you desire to have your files close to the middle, then the two middle most files numbred 4. & 5. close first to their order of three foote, and having their distance, the other files numbred 2. 3. and 1. on the right hand, and the files, 8. 7. and 6. on the left hand closes both waies into their order.

Secondly $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Rankes to your} \\ \text{Order Close.} \end{array} \right\}$ that is $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To three foote betweene Ranke} \\ \text{and Ranke.} \end{array} \right\}$

Note, that in this motion also the Rankes, which stand in their open order on the other page, marked with the Letters, b c d e f g h i and k moving all to gether in an even front, comes up to their order, or distance of three foote, as this figure demonstrates, where both files & rankes stand in their order of 3 foote distance



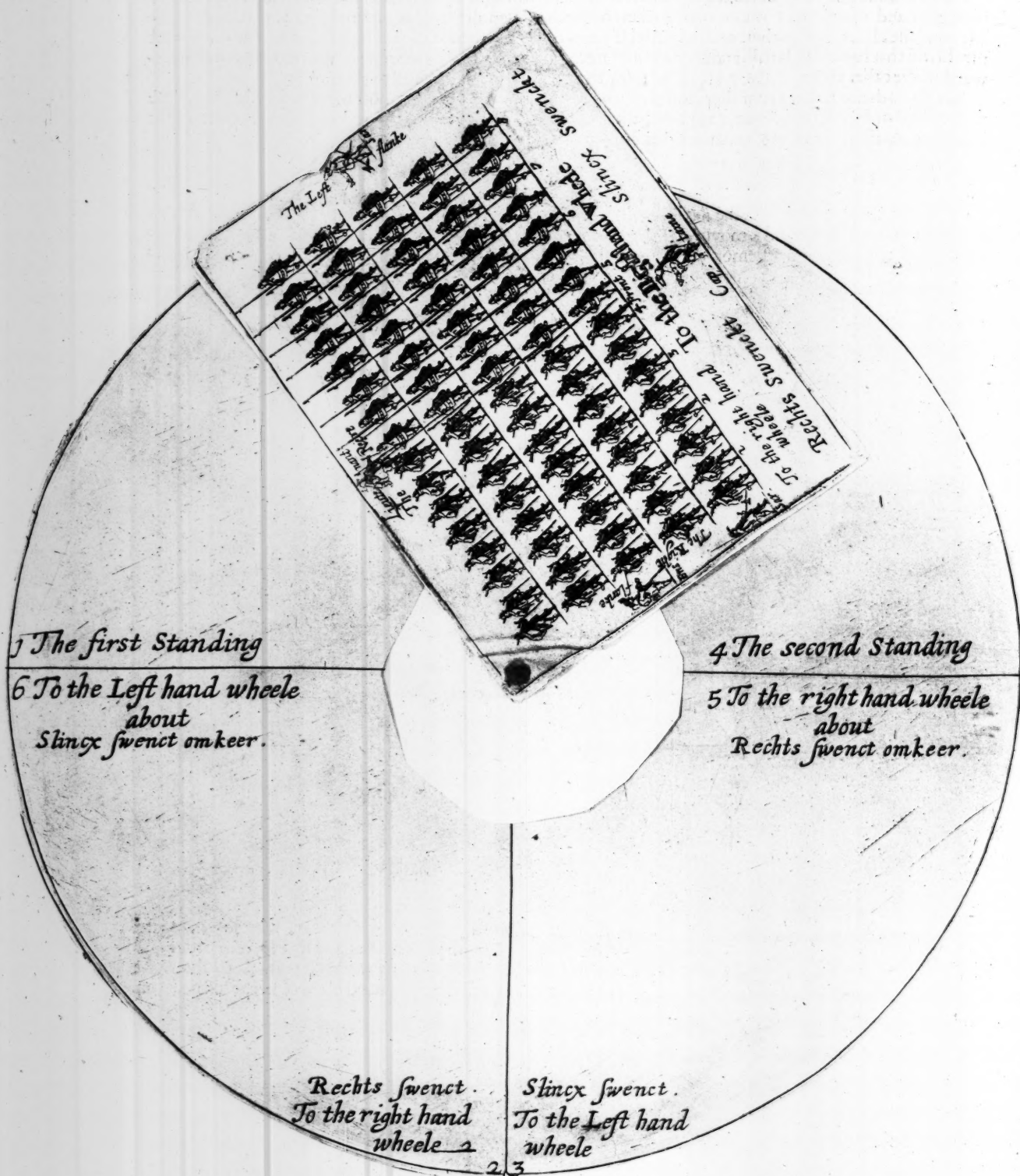
Observe, that when you exercise a company single, you double your front before you wheele, in regard the body is smal: but in a division, or a greater body, you close both your rankes and files to your order (as above) omitting the doubling, and then wheele: but being a single company when you wheele to the right hand, then double your front to the left hand: for so the leader of the right hand file will keepe his place on that corner towards which you wheele.



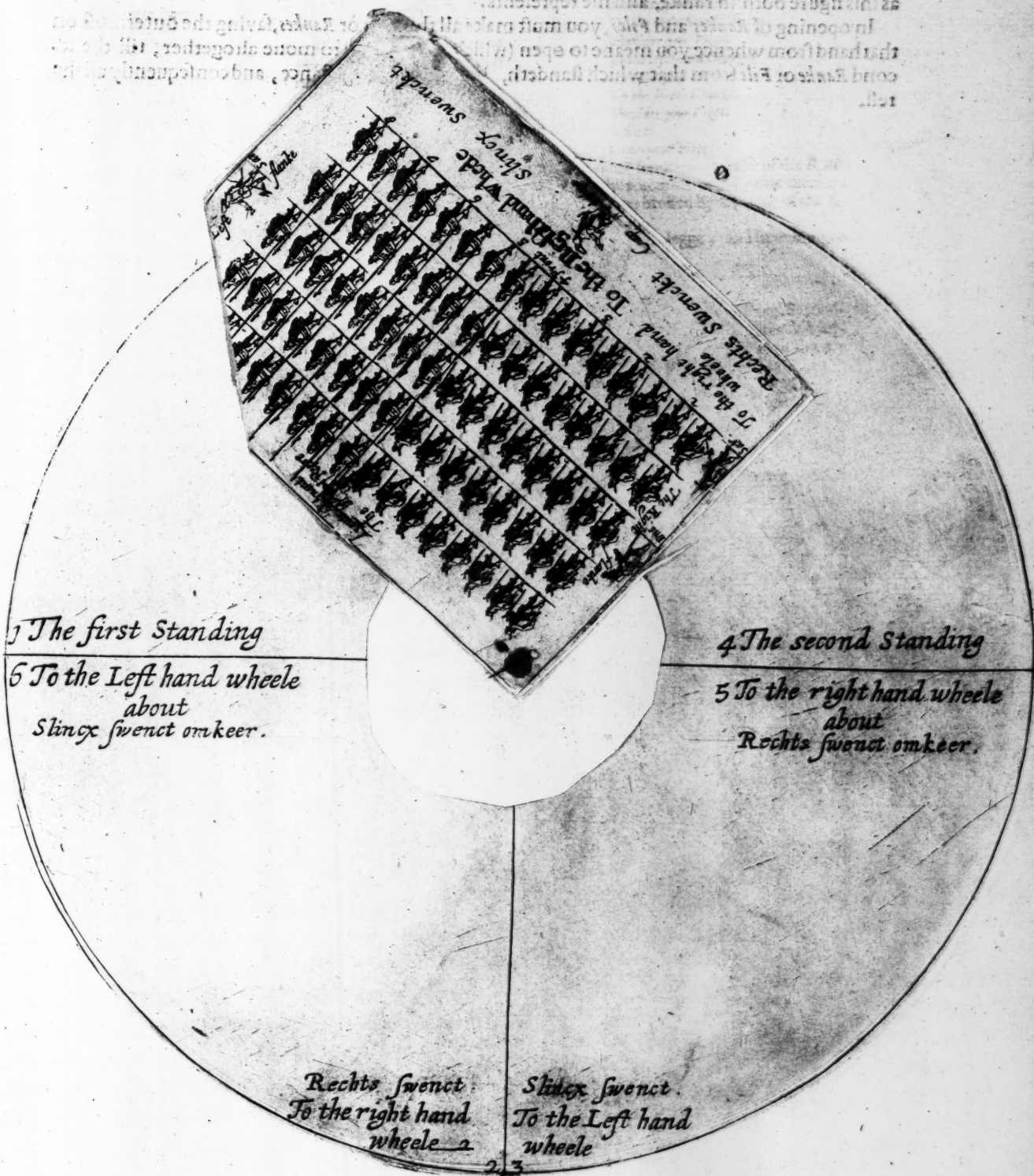
26. Half files to the left hand, double your front.

The Demonstration.

This figure before you wheele shews your men to stand in their close order in file, and their order in ranke, as above.



Again when you wheele to the left hand, double your front to the right hand, and then the two leaders on the left hand, doe but onely turne their bodies like the point of a Compasse, to that hand where to they wheele, while the body comes about with a faster motion and an even front.



Note also, that after you have wheeled to which hand you list, and as often as you will, you give in a single company this word of command, *Half files as you were*, that is, as they stood in their order both in ranke and file before; but in greater bodies where the doubling is omitted, you first open your rankes, by giving this terme of direction. *Rankes backward to your open order*, and then likewise your files by commanding, *Files open* (both waies) *to your open order* of six footes as this figure both in ranke, and file represents.

In opening of *Rankes* and *Files*, you must make all the *Files* or *Rankes*, saving the outermost on that hand from whence you meane to open (which must stand) to move altogether, till the second *Ranke* or *File* from that which standeth, have gotten its distance, and consequently all the rest.

Having performed the former Motions you may afterward exercise your company of Pikes, and Muskettiers together, or if you please each a part.

To beginne then with the Pikes you may commaund them to doe these motions standing, to wit.

*Advance your Pikes.
Order your Pikes.
Shoulder your Pikes.
Charge your Pikes.
Order your Pikes.
Traile your Pikes.
Cheeke your Pikes.*

But these Motions are to be performed, both standing, and marching, namely.

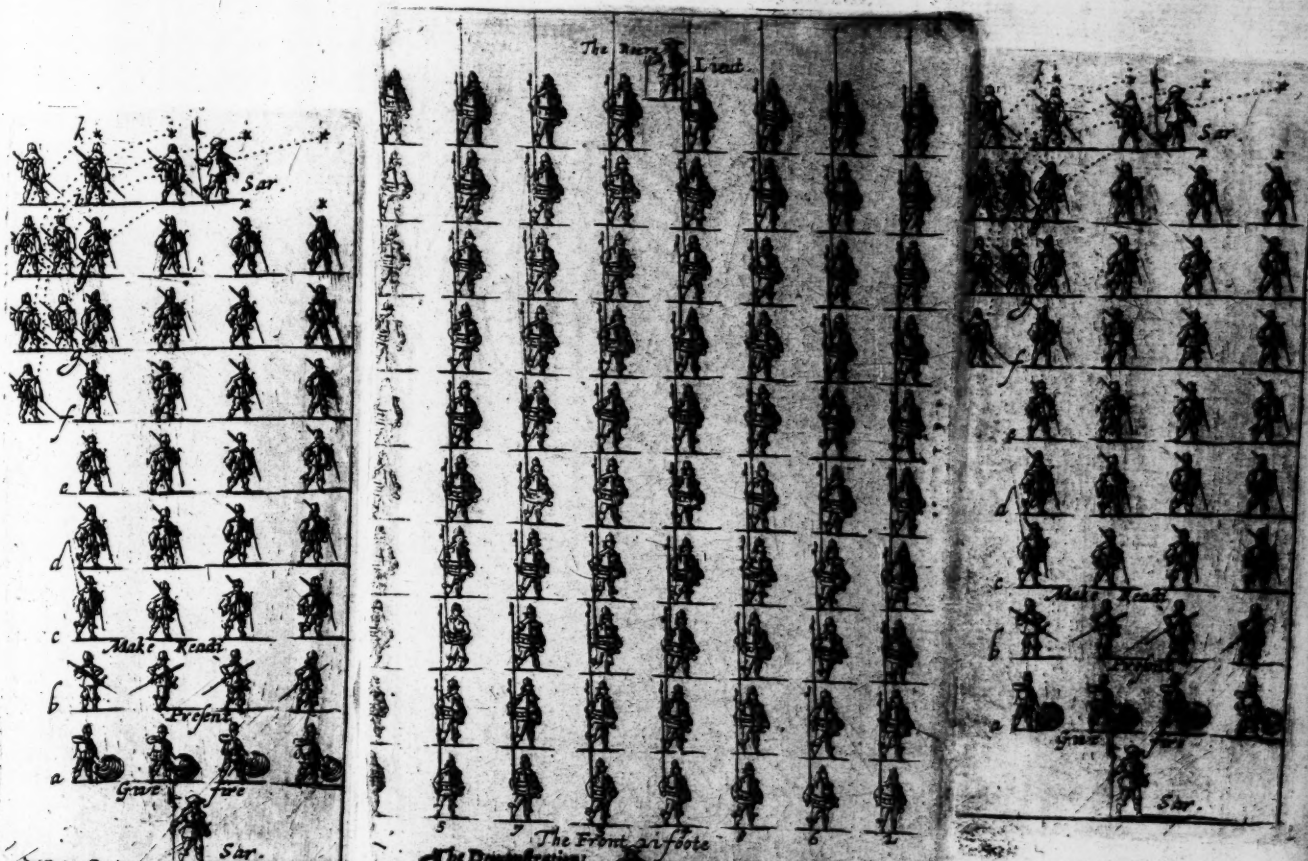
*Charge your Pikes.
Shoulder your Pikes.
To the right hand Charge.
Shoulder your Pikes.
To the left hand Charge.
Shoulder your Pikes.
To the Reere Charge.
Shoulder your Pikes.
Stand.
Order your Pikes.*

First, note that in charging, halfe the Rankes onely must charge their Pikes, the other hindmost halfe of the Rankes, doe but port their Pikes that is, they carry them so couched, over the Heads of the foremost as may giue them no offence, either in charging, or retreating. Besides, this way the Pikes are not so subject, to be broken by the shot of the Enemy, as when they are advanced.

Secondly, they must likewise obserue, when they charge standing, to fall back with the right legge, and marching, to steppe forwards with the left.

Thirdly, the exercising of your Muskettiers is likewise performed either *Standing,* or *Marching.*

That is, either by Rankes, or by Files after three manner of waies, to wit, first having an Enemy in your front. Secondly in your Reere, and thirdly vpon your right, or left flanke, as these figures following in exercising of 260 Pikes & Muskettiers (besides Officers will demonstrate, whereof the first shewes the manner of giving fire standing, vpon an Enemy in your front, by commanding these three termes or direction) vnderneath.



This figure shewes, that the first and second rank of both the wings of Muskettiers, having given fire are fallen away, and are a doing their postures, till they come in the vacant Rankes in the Reere noted, i & k, while the third and fourth Rankes (on both flanks) make ready, and advances up to the same ground where the first were: even with the front of the Pikes:

Note also, that the first Ranke falling backe wit their right legges, bending their left knee, lies on and giues fire (as hath bin taught) and the first Ranke falling away, the second Ranke in presenting, having their pannes garded, blowes their matches; opens their pannes, and steps forward with their left legs into the place of the first ranke, lies on, giues fire, and fall away while the rest of the body of muskettiers mooues up to their place, and so two rankes at a time, making ready, you may giue fire as often as you list.

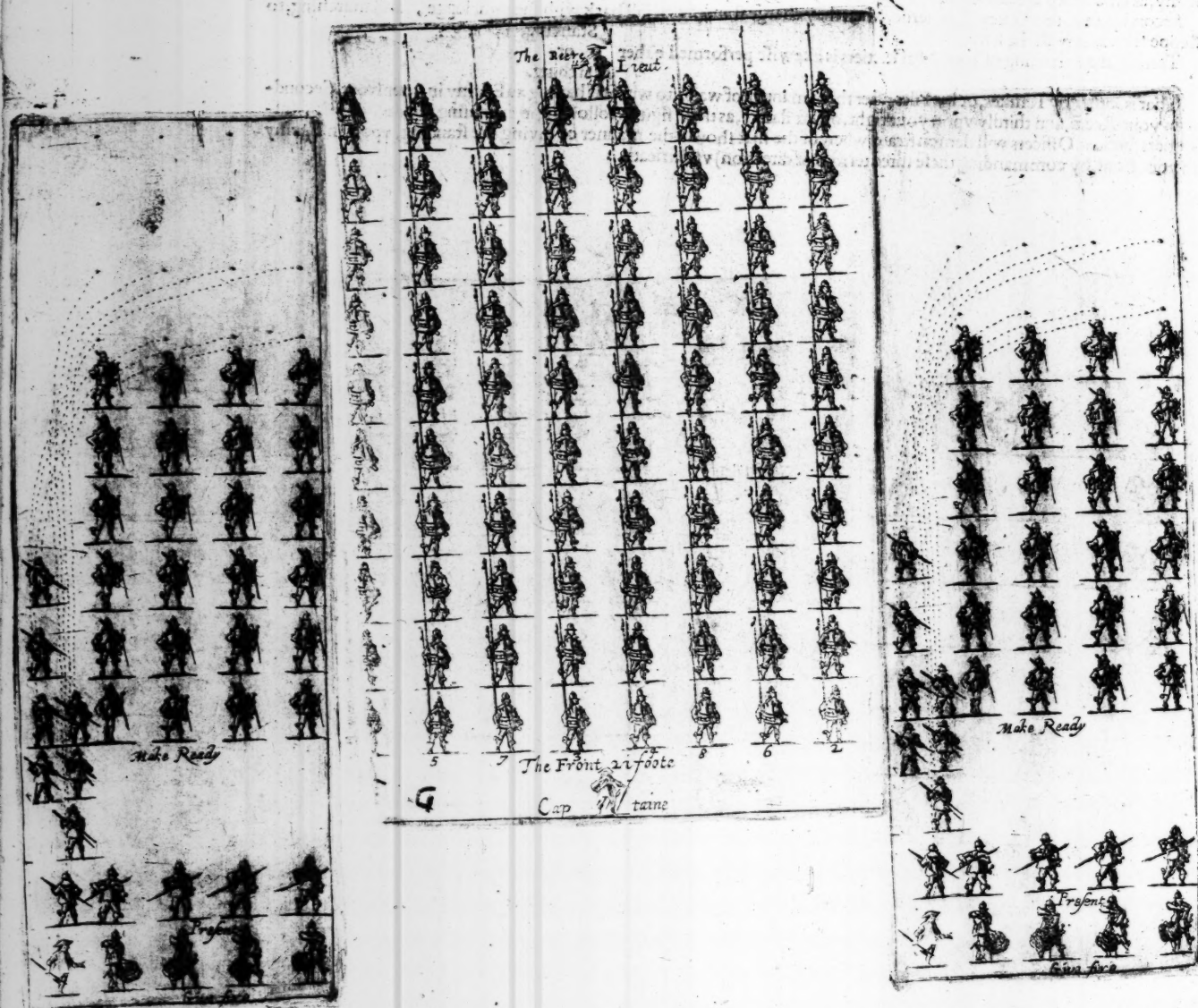
You must obserue likewise, that the muskettiers in all these motions; do turne to the right hand, & so to have a cingular care, to carry the mounthes of their muskets aloft, as well when they are shouldred, as in priming; as also when they keepe their pannes garded and come vp to give fire.

The First part of the principles of the Art Military.

Moreover, if an Enemy should appeare on either your right, or left flank, and that you resolve to maintain your ground, and would gaule him from either flank: it is performed by giving first this word of command *To the right or left hand*, which you please; and then making an interval of 6 foot distance between the two middlemost leaders of the halfe files, e & f, for the halfe rank on the left hand, marked a b c d and e do fall away between the files to the Reere before the pikes and the half rank on the right hand k i g h & f, on the right flank likewise, you may give fire from either, or both flanks, as you list.

Again if an Enemy should shew himself in your Reere, the like is done by giving this term of direction, *To the right hand about*, and having given fire upon them, fall away to the place, where the front stood, even in the same manner as you did before.

The manner of giving fire marching and advancing towards an Enemy is performed, as this figure following represents.



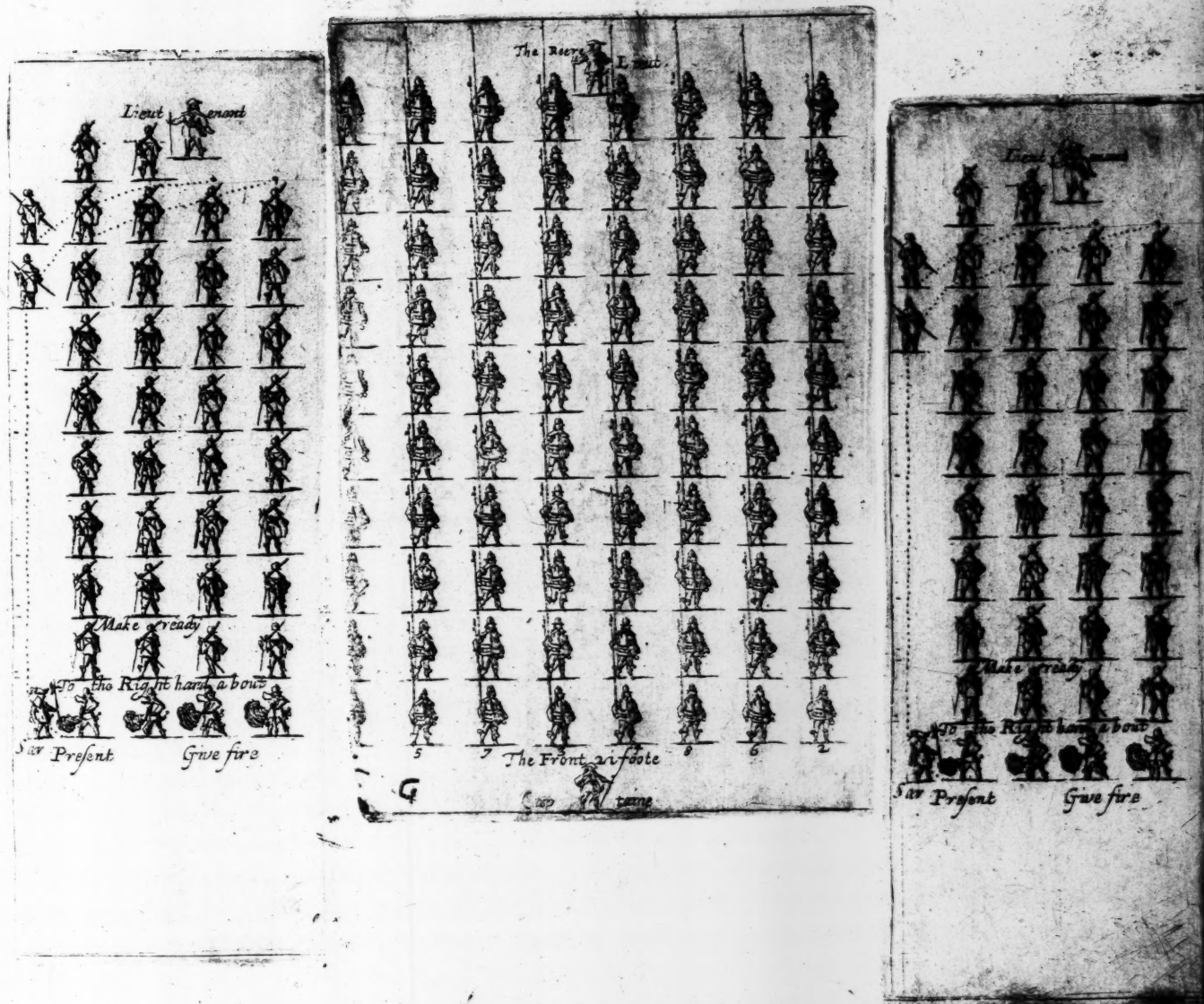
The Demonstration.

In advancing towards an Enemy, two Rankes must alwaies make ready together, & advance ten paces forwards: before the bodies, at which distance, a Sarjant (or when the body is great some other Officer) must stand, to whom the Musketeers are to come up before present, and give fire. First, the first ranke, and whilest the first Ranke gives fire, the second Ranke keeps their muskets close to their pannes guarded: and as soon as the first are fallen away, the second presently presents give fire, and fall after them. Now, as soon as the two first rankes do moue from their places in the front, the two rankes next it must unshoulder their muskets, and make ready: so as they may advance forward ten paces, as before, as soon as ever the first two rankes are fallen away, and are to doe in all pointes as the smorer. So all the other rankes through the whole company, or division must doe the same by two one after an other.

Practi

Practised in the Warres of the Vnited Netherlands.
 A way how to giue fire retreating from an enemy, which is performed after this sort
 as this figure following shows

43

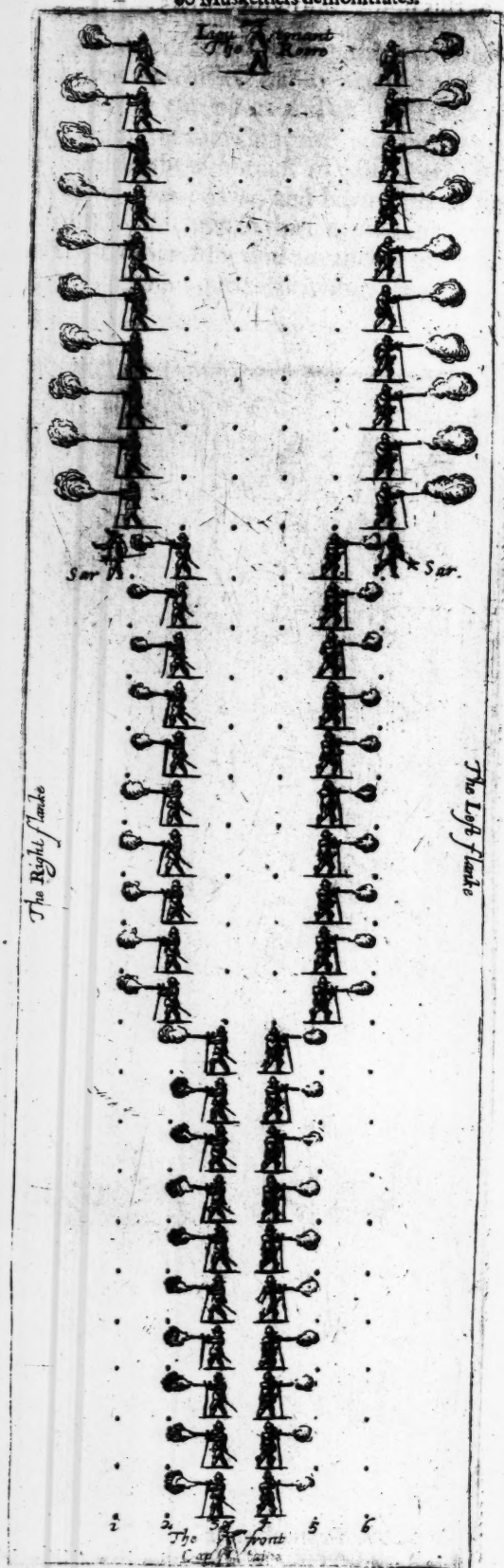


The Demonstration.

As the troupe marcheth, the hindermost rank of all, keeping still with the troupe *maketh ready*: and being ready the souldiers in that ranke turne altogether to the right hand, and giue fire, marching presently away a good round pace to the front & their place themselves in a Ranke together iust before the front. Assoone as the first Ranke turneth to giue fire, the Ranke next makes ready and doth as the former and so all the rest.

Last of all the troupe, or whole wing of Muskettiers makes ready altogether standing and the first Ranke without advancing, giues fire in the place it standts in & speedily as may be yet orderly falles away the Rankes doing the same successiue, one after another.

A manner how to giue fire, either from the right or left hand flanke, as these 6 files of 60 Muskettiers demonstrates.

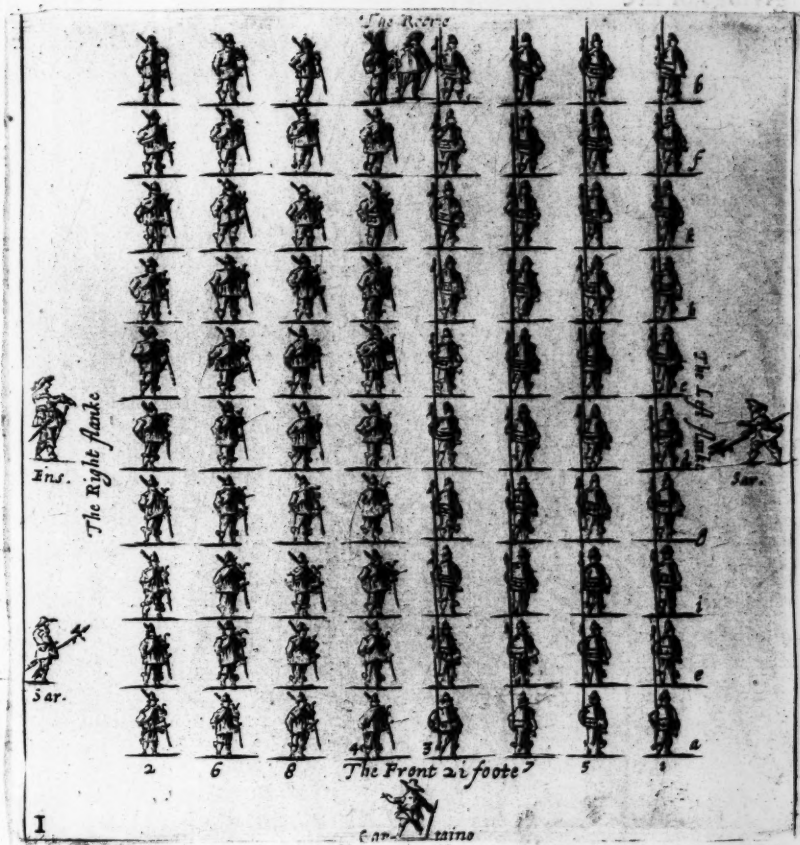


To the right hand, present, giue fire, Captaine, to the left hand, present, giue fire.

The Demonstration.

The company or division marching, the outmost file next the enemy are commanded to make ready, keeping still along with the Bodie, till such time, as they be ready, & they turne all to the right, or left hand, according to the sight of their enemy, either upon their right or left flanke, and giue fire all together: when they haue discharged they stirre not, but keepe their ground, and charge their peeces againe in the same place they stand. Now assoone as the foresaid file doth turne to giue fire, the outmost next it makes ready, alwaies keeping along with, the troupe, till the brngers vp be past a little beyond the Leader of that file that gave fire last, and then the whole file must turne and giue fire an doe in all points, as the first did, and so all the rest one after another. A Sarjant or (if the troupe be great) some better qualified Officer must stand at the head of the first file, and assoone as the second file hath given fire, and hath charged, he is to lead forwards the first file vp to the second file, and so to the rest one after another till he hath gathered againe the whole wing, and then he is to ioyne them againe in equall front with the pikes.

Having



A BRIEFE,

Index of the points, postures, and severall motions, contained in this first part of the Principles of the Art Militarie.

- T**He first is the duties of a private Souldier, a Gentleman of a Companie, and of all the Officers belonging to a Companie of Infanterie or Foote, pages 1. 1. 3.
2. The Armes belonging to a Pike-man, & a Muskettier represented by figure 4.
3. The directions and the Postures of a Pike-man pages 5. 6. 7. 8. & 9.
4. The directions & postures of a Muskettier marching, pages 10. 11. 12. & 13.
5. The direction & the Centinell postures standing, pag. 14. & 15.
6. Briefe observations for a Muskettier pag. 16.
7. The beginning of the exercising of a Companie of Foote, consisting of 40. Pikes & 40. Muskettiers, and the definition what a File and a Ranke is, with the Demonstration of the dignity of Files and Ranks, pag. 17.
8. Of the three distances, observed in exercising of a Companie to wit *Open-order*, *Order*, & *Cloffe-order*, with the definition thereof, & observations there-vpon pag. 18. & 19
9. Of conversions & turnings with the words of Commaund pages 20. & 20.
10. The standing in open order, fit for the doubling of Ranks & Files pag. 21.
11. The doubling of Ranks pages 21. 22. & 23.
12. The doubling of Files. pages 24. 25. 26. 27.

13. The doubling of the Front by half files pages 28. 29. 30. & 31.
14. The Countermarchings, either to the right or left hand pages 32. 33. 34. 35.
15. Observations before wheelings pag. 36.
16. The wheelings to the right or left hand, or about pages 37. 38. & 39.
17. The opening of Ranks and Files pag. 40.
18. The postures of the Pikes, commaunded either marching or standing, & the severall givings of fire pages 41. 42. 43. & 44.

For the Cavallrie.

19. Secondly, the duties of a private Horſe, a Gentleman, & the severall charges, and Officers belonging to a troupe of Horſe, beginning with letter A. pages 1. 2. & 3.
20. The Armes belonging to a Curaffier & a Harquebuſſier, pag. 4. & of the managing of his Horſe, and their Armes represented by figure pag. 5.
21. The directions & poſtures of a Curaffier, & a Harquebuſſier, represented with their words of Commaund in two great plates pages 6. 7. & 8.
22. The exerciſing of a Eſquadron of Cavallrie, according to his Highneſſe the Prince of Orange, by the way of figure, the word of Commaund & directions pag. 9. 10. & 11
23. His Highneſſe order for filing and marching of Horſe pag. 12.

Thirdly an Appendix of Marshall diſcipline enacted and ſtatuated by the Lords the States Generall & his Highneſſe, for the Militia of the Vnited Provinces, beginning with letter A. B. C. D.

THe Book-binder is to follow in this firſt part in binding it, firſt the Tytle and Dedication, ſheete then letter A. B. C. D. E. E 2. (and the half ſheete for turning pages 21. & 21. becauſe a half ſheete comes in here.) E 3. F. G. H. I. K. L. L 2. and this half ſheete which makes L 3. and ſo ends this firſt part: for the Printer according to the figures of the pages, hath committed an errour in not figuring the pages right.

F I N I S.



B R I E F

Instructions of the Duties of a Horseman, and the severall Officers belonging to a Troupe of Horse, practised in the service of the Lordes the States Generall of the united Provinces, vnder the Commaund of his highnesse the Prince of Orange.



First, the *Cavallrie*, or Horse are ordered into two Troupes, namely, either a Troupe of *Curassiers*, which are heavelie armed, consisting of able and lustie men, and the highest and strongest horses, or a Companie of *Harquebussiers*, or *Carabines*, which are more lightly armed, as shalbe discribed in the States list following.

The Officers then of a Troupe of Horse, and the dutie of a Horseman, or a centinell, through their severall degrees are these, 1 A *Horseman*, 2 A *Good-Smith*, or *Farrier*, 3 A *Clark* or *Fourrier*, 4 Two *Trumpetters*, 5 Three *Corporals*, 6 A *Quartermaster*, 7 A *Cornet*, 8 A *Lieutenant*, and 9 A *Captaine*, & of these in order.

Of a private Horseman, and a Gentleman of a Troupe of Horse.

His dutie consisteth chiefly herein, First, that he feares God, Secondly, that he respects, honours and obeys his superiour officers. Thirdly, that he doth noe violence, outrage, or wrong to any man, Fourthly, that he mannage well his horse, and bring him to readinesse, Fifthly, that he keepes his armes, and pistolls neate and tyme. Sixtly, and lastlie, that he carries him self vailliantly vpon service in the face of his ennemie, and to be carefull vpon his march in keeping his order in rank and file, and to be vigilant vpon his watch, and sentinelship, and to doe all other duties belonging to an honest souldier, whereby he shall gaine the loue of his Captaine, and Officers, and so by his good carriage, and desertis make himself capable of better advancement.

Of the Smith, or a Farrier.

His dutie is as occasion serves, to drench and lett bloude the Horse of the Troupe, and allwaies, either vpon a march, or in a quarter, to have in a readinesse his buggett of tooles, horse shooes, and nailes, whensoever he shalbe called vpon by his Officers, or when any Gentleman, or souldier of the Troupe, shall have use of him, and for this reason, that he must duely attend vpon the Troupe, he is freed from other duties, and hath a greater paye then an ordinarie Horseman.

Of a Trumpetter.

Everie Captaine of a Troupe of Horse, ought to have two good *Trumpetters*, who cannot onely founde the *Boute-felle*, that is, a call to horseback, a march, a charge, and a retreat: but also to speake diverse languages, to be wise discrete and circumspect, especially whensoever his Generall, Captayne and Commaundour shall have occasion to send him to the Ennemie vpon a message, or for the ransoming of prisoners, and that when he is with the ennemie, he must be wary & cautelous what he speaks, and to lett noe words slipp, which maye be dis advantagious to the service of his prince and Countie, and that he observes, and markes well, how and in what manner the Ennemes workes and trenches lie, that he maye make report thereof to his Generall, or Captayne at his returne, and give him intelligence of whatsoever he hath heard or scene. A *Trumpetter* also ought to be lodged neere his Cornett to be in a readinesse vpon all occasion, to sound an *Allarm*, that the Troupe maye besimes put on their armes, and gett a Horseback.

Of the Clarke to a Troupe of Horse.

The next degree to a Trumpetter is the Clarke of the Troupe, or as some calls him the *Fourrier*, whose dutie is to fetch moneys, to pay the Officers, and Souldiers duelic, to keepe a perfect Musterrolle of all the names, and Surnames of the horsemen of the Troupe, and to procure their Billets, and their lodging moneys, when they lie in guarrison, and to deale vprightly and justly with the Companie.

The duties of the Officers belonging to a Troupe of Horſe.

Of a Corporall.

As a Compaigne of foote, ſo alſo is a Troupe of Horſe devided in to three eſquadrons, or Corporall-ſhips, over which a Corporall commaundeth, whoſe dutie is to keepe a perfect roole, of the Names and Surnames of everie Horſeman of his eſquadron, and to cauſe them to have their horſes in a readineſſe, to ſee that their armes, piſtols, and Carabines be fixe, and kept in good trime, whenſoever they ſhall have occaſion to uſe them, and that they be carefull and vigilant vpon their watch, that the ſentinelſ performe their duties well, that he relieues them in due time, and that now and then he exerciſe them in the uſe of their armes upon their guards, and other places. Seing he alſo is a good helpe, and an Aſſiſtant to his Lieutenant by preventing of diſorders and diſputes, and by compoſing of quarrels which maye ariſe amonge the ſouldiers of his eſquadron. yea and to doe whatſoever elſe belongs to a worthy Corporall, that he maye gaine the loue of his Officers, and attaine vnto better advancement.

Of the Quartermaster.

Everie Troupe hath alſo a Quartermaster, whoſe dutie is to ſee that the Troupe be well lodged and quartered both in feild and in Garrifon, eſpecially, when they are ſeparated and quartered apart from the Armie in Villages and houſes, more over his dutie is likewiſe to attend the Quartermaster Generall, and to receiue from him ſuch houſes for his Captaine and the Troupe as he ſhall appoint him, after which he diſtributes thoſe houſes to the eſquadrons and Troupe, according to their ſeignories. Alſo he is often employed in ferching of the word and orders. If the Regiment or Troupe be quartered about the armie in Campaigne, then he is to obſerve, and keepe that forme, which the Generall hath ordayned for a Regiment of Horſe, and as the Quarter-maſter Generall ſhal ſhew him.

Of a Corner.

A Corner ought to be a brave young Gentleman, full of ſpirit and courage, and though he be young, and hath noe great experience, yet time and ſervice will teach it him, and afterward make him ambitious of greater advancement. He is choſen ſoe, becauſe he maye be capable of his place, and that charge which is committed to him from his Generall and Caprayne, and rather vpon any peece of ſervice to looſe his life, then his honour, & reputation. He ought alſo to carrie him ſelf amiabſe, loving, and affable to the Gentlemen and Souldiers of the Troupe, where by he ſhall gaine their loues, and affections, and who will gladlie vpon any occaſion hazard their lives for him and that badge of honour which he carries. To conclud, a Corner in the abſence of his Captaine, and Lieutenant hath abſolute Command over the Troupe. The Corner Sometimes marches in the head of the Troupe, but when the Troupe is to be embattailed, his place is betweene the third and fourth rank, for the better ſafegard of his Cornett.

Of a Lieutenant.

It is neceſſarie that the Lieutenant to a Troupe of Horſe be an old able Souldier, and well experienced in the warres, and who vpon divers peeceſ of ſervice hath ſhowne his worth and valour, and for his deſerts hath raiſed himſelf from inferiour degrees as from a Corporall & a Corner, to this charge wherein he is now, and from it to make himſelf fitt for higher preferment. He is a great helpe and an Aſſiſtant to his Captaine, and therefore beares the name of *Lieutenant*, who ſupports and keepes vp his Captaines place and authority, and who in his Captaines abſence hath abſolute command over the Troupe. It is his office alſo to prevent, and compoſe quarrels and diſputes, ariſing among the Horſemen of the Troupe, to carrie a ſevere hand over the willfull, and obſtinate offendours by puniſhing them ſoundlie for the example of Others, and to countenance favour, and encourage thoſe that carrie them ſelves worthely, and to diſcountenance malefactours, till they are ſorrie for their diſorders and offences. Moreover he is to giue charge to the Corporals that every man manages, and keepes his horſe in a readineſſe, that they keepe their armes neate and cleane, and their Piſtols, and Carrabins fixe, and to exerciſe the ſquadron himſelf in the feild or vpon their guards. Hee ought alſo to be a good Guide, and to know well the paſſages, and avenues of a Countrie for the expediting of a ſudden ſurprize.

His place when his Captaine is preſent, is to bring op the *Reere* of the Troupe, cauſing the Horſemen to follow their Captaine and Cornett in good order, and that they keepe dueſlie their Rankes, and files, and to have an eye, that none of them ſtraggles out of his ranke or file.

Coming

Comming to fight either in Battell, skirmiſh, or otherwiſe, when his Captaine and Cornet is to give a charge vpon an Ennemie, he keepes him ſelf alwaies in the Reere with his ſword drawne, to animate, and encourage the Souldiers to fall on; and if any one of them ſhould play the Coward, break out of his rank, or run away, if he ſhould kill him, he hath the mends in his owne hand, and the Lieutenant maye wel anſwere it to his chiefe; for ſuch a coward, or faint hearted ſouldier, by his euill example, ſhowes others to runaway, which maye not onely be the overthrow of the Troupe, but alſo of a whole Regiment. His dutie is alſo to viſite the guards, and to ſee that the centinels diſcharge well their duties, and to give Commaund to the Corporals that they be duely relieved. That vpon the ſight of an Ennemie they come in orderlie, and giue the *alarme* betimes, that the Troupe maye draw into armes, and be in a readineſſe to entertaine the Ennemie, or elſe have leiſure to rereate unto ſtronger forces for their defence.

Of a Captaine.

The Commaund, and charge of a Captaine of a Troupe of Horſe is very honorable, and it ought to be given to a man of reſpect, and qualitie, and one that is deſcended of a noble birth, whoſe valour, and worth maye be anſwerable therunto. He ought alſo aboute althings to be religious, fearing God, remperate, moderate, juſt, Continent, wiſe, and diſcreete, curious in the choiſe of his men, and horſe, and to ſee that they be well managed, readie, and his Troupe well exerciſed, That they carrie themſelves vaillantly vpon ſervice, in the face of the ennemie, and to be carefull, and vigelent vpon their watch, Countenancing the good, and puniſhing the badd. In doing where of, theſe Chriſtian vertues will gaine him honour, loue, and reſpect, not onely amonge thoſe of his Troupe, whome he Commaunds, but alſo of his Chiefe, and all other men beſieds.

But if a Captaine either of Horſe, or foote be debauched, leads an intemperate, and a diſorderlie life, giuen to covetouſneſſe, lucre, and gaine, he gives an ill example to thoſe, whome he commaunds: for if he himſelf doth commit ſuch vices, how can he faſten a reproofe vpon a Souldier, or how can he with a good conſcience, puniſh that fault in his ſouldier, whereof he is guilty himſelf? for ſurely a Captaine being the head of a Compaigne (from whence his name is derived) who governes him ſelf well, and leads an vn-blameable life, giues a good example to his inferiour officers, and the ſouldiers of his Compaigne, who lives vnder his Commannd.

He ought likewiſe to obſerve, and keepe punctually all the orders and Commaunds given him by his Generall, to be with his Troupe at the *Rendevou* vpon the time appointed. To reſpect and obey his Chieſes, and Superiour Officers. He is vpon all occaſions to be firſt on Horſeback, and vpon all ſervices to carrie himſelf couragiously in the face of his Ennemie, to ſhowe noe ſigne of feare in the greateſt danger, leaſt he ſhould give diſcouragement to his ſouldiers. He ought to take notice of thoſe ſouldiers vnder his Commannd, who carrie them ſelves vaillantlie, and couragiously before their Ennemies, to encourage them, and to reward them according to their deſerts, and to take notice of the names and ſurnames of everie Gentlemen and Souldier of his Troupe, and ſometimes to take the adviſe of ſome old experienced ſouldiers of his Compaigne. He ought not to ſuffer the Horſemen of his Troupe to ravage, and ſpoile the Countrey, nor to pillage, and plunder the poore husbandmen and Contributaire peſants, contrarie to the orders, and proclamations of the Generall, for obedience is the firſt Chriſtian vertue required in a ſouldier, and thus a Captaine by his valour, worth, wiſedome, and diſcretion maye aſpire and attaine to a higher degree of honour and Commaund as his ſervice and merit ſhall deſerve, and thus much in brieſe for the ſouldiers, Gentlemen, and Officers appertayning to a Troupe of Horſe.

OF THE ARMES

Belonging to a *Cuirassier*, and a *Harquebussier*, according to the Placcard of the Lords the Statee Generall of the vnited Provinces.



Aving shewne the severall duties of a souldier, a Gentleman, and the Officers belonging to a Troupe of Horse, it resteth now that wee come to the arming of them as followeth.

In a *Cuirassier* then is required, that he be a man of an able bodie, who is mounted vpon a strong, and a lustie horse, that he hath on a good buff-gerkin, a short sword, or Coutlase by his side, a skarff about his armes, and bodie of his princes coullour, to distinguish him from his Ennemie coullour vpon any service, or in the daie of battell.

He ought to be mounted upon a stronge, and a lustie horse, or Gelding, which is fiveteene palmes high, according to the measure there of ordayned by the States *Edict*, namelie, to meate his height with a cord of that length, beginning from his fore-hoofe vpwards to his shoulder blade, and soe to the lower part of his maine, and likewise to be provided with a good Saddle, and Bridle, with two good pistolls hanging at his saddle bowe, in two strong pistoll Cases, the length of the pistoll barrils, being at the least foure and twenty ynches long, carrying a bullet of twentie in the pound, and of 24. which will roule in to his pistoll.

For his Armes about his bodie, he is first armed with a close helmet or a Cask pistoll prooffe vpon his head, 2. with a Gorget about his neck, 3. His brest and back peeces, which ought to be pistoll prooffe, 4. His Pouldrons and vambrases his *Guard de reines*, 5. his gantles, 6 his Castets or thigh peeces reaching from his girdle beneath his knees, and (as is said) two pistolls hanging at his saddle, and thus a *Cuirassier* is armed *de cap en pied* at all points even from the head to the foote.

The armes of a *Harquebussier*, is lighter, to wit, first with a Cask open before. 2 with a gorgett brest and back peeces, which ought also to be pistoll prooffe, a good *Carabine* hanging at his belt about his bodie, where of the length of the barrill ought to be at the least three foote longe, which will carry a rowling bullet of 17 in the pound, having his Touchboxe, and Cartouch all in a readinesse, provided also with a good Horse 15 palmes high & well managed, with a good Saddle, Bridle, Coutlase, and a skarff as the Figure on the other side demonstrates.

Of the managing of his Horse.

A *Cuirassier*, and a *Harquebussier* being thus armed, It is very needefull, that a horseman be skillfull in the well managing, and makeing of his horse readie for service, and to bring him to his commaund and obedience, namely, to teach him to pace, trot, gallop, and to runne a full *Careere*, how he is to advance, to stopp, and goe backward, and to turne and wheele with readinesse, to which hand his Rider shall please. Now to bring his horse to this, and to learne him to turne and wheele with dexteritie, he must often vse him to ride the ring, first with a greater circumference, and then litle and litle by lesser degrees, as first vpon his pace, then vpon his trot, and so to the gallop and *Careere*. These things he maye be taught by using the hand, legg, and voice. For the hand (observing not to move the arme, but onely the wrist) if yow would have him to face to the left hand, then a litle motion of the litle finger on that rein, and a touch of the left legg (without vsing the spurr) doth it, but if to face or turne to the left about, a harder, &c. If yow would have him to trot, then yow are to move both your leggs a litle forwards, if for the gallop to move them more forward, and to move your bodie by litle & litle forward with it. After everie motion performed, it were good to keepe him a while in that motion, as when yow bid him stand to stand a while &c. Also it were not a misse after every thing well done, to give him some bread, or grasse as a reward. For the voice yow maye vse the words *Advance*, *Hold*, *Turne*, or the like, but because the voice cannot alwaies be heard, it were good to use him chiefly to the motions of the hand and legg. It wilbe also very vsfull to teach him to goe side waies: this he maye be brought vnto, by laying his Provender some what farre from him in the manger, and by keeping him from turning

Of the managng of the Horſe.

3

ning his head towards it. He muſt alſo be often uſed to the ſmell of Gun powder, the ſight of fire, and armour, and the hearing of ſhort, drumms and Trumpetts, &c. and that by degrees and with diſcretion. When he is at his oates (a prettie diſtance from him) a litle powder maye be fired, and ſo neerer to him by degrees. yow maye alſo ſhoore of a piſtoll ſome diſtance off, and ſo neerer and neerer. In like manner, ye may uſe him to a Drumme or Trumpet. The groom maye ſome times dreſſe him in armour, and he maye be uſed (now and then) to eate his oates from the drumme head. It will alſo be very uſefull to cauſe a muſkettier to ſtand at a conuement diſtance, and both of yow to give fire vpon each other, and there vpon to ride vp cloſſe to him, alſo to ride him againſt a compleate armour, ſo ſet vpon a ſtake, that he maye over throw ye, and trample it vnder his feete: that ſo and by ſuch other meanes your horſe (finding that he receiveth noe hurt) maye become bolde to approach any obieſt. He maye alſo be uſed to mountanous and uneven waies, and be exerciſed to leap, Swimme, and thelike. Thus farre Captayne Cruſo who hath wrote worthely of this ſubjeſt in his 27 Chapter pag. 34 & 35. And he that deſireth further direſtions for the art of rydings and managng his horſe, let him read *Monſieur Pierre de la Noüe* in his *Cavallerie Françoisſe & Italienne*, alſo the *Inſtruction du Roy de France en l'exercice de monter a Cheval*, par *Antoine de Plurier*, *Franciſco Melzo*, and diuerſe others to whome, referre the Reader for breuitie ſake.



N E X T

Followes the Postures of a *Cuirassier*, and a *Harquebussier*, with the words of Commaund, and the demonstration answering to the number of everie figure, as they are sett downe by Captaine. Cruso in his 29 chapter, and represented by figure.



Tis to be supposed, that noe *Cuirassier* or *Harquebussier*, will presume to mount on horseback, or repaire to his Cornet, before his pistoll, Harquebuse, or Carabine be spanned, primed, and laden: and his Cases furnished with Cartouches, and all other Equipage belonging to himself, his horse, and armes made fixe and in a readinesse. The first figure then shoves a horseman how he is to mount on horseback, and takes both reins hanging in a loose position over the Horse neck, & vpon the pummell of the Saddle, and first laies hold on the ends of the reins about the button in his right hand, and with the thumbe, and the two first fingers of that hand, draws them to an even length. Then putting the litle finger of his left hand, betwixt both reins vnder the button, with the other three fingers of the same hand on the further rein, and his thumbe on the neere side of the button to graspe both reins, that so (before he endeavour to mount) he maye have his horse head in ballance and at commaund: then grasping the pummel of the saddle with his left hand, and standing with his full bodie to the horse side, and just betwixt the bolster, and cantle of the saddle, alwaies on the neere side of the horse, with the help of his right hand, he shall putt his left foote into the left stirrop, & with his right hand takeing fast hold on the highest part of the Cantle behinde, he shall (with the help of both hands) gently (yet stronglie, and in a right posture without inclining his bodie to either hand) raise himself untill he maye stand *Perpendicular* vpon his left foot, and then putting over his right legge cast and place himself in the saddle.

2. VVith the right-hand he is to turne downe the Caps of the pistoll cases.
3. He is to drawe the pistoll out of the Case with the right hand, (and alwaies the left pistoll first) and to mount the muzzle of it, as in posture 15.
4. He is to sink the pistoll into his bridle-hand, and to remove his right-hand towards the muzzle, and ther to rest the butt end vpon his thigh.
5. He is to sink the pistoll into his bridle-hand, and takeing the key, or spanner into his right-hand, puts it into the Axletree, and windes about the wheele till it stick, and so to returne the Spanner to its place, being vsually fastned to the side of the case.
6. Holding the pistoll in the bridle-hand (as before) he is to take his priming boxe into his right-hand, and pressing the spring with his fore finger, puts poudre into the pann.
7. He is to presse in the pan-pin with his right thumbe, & so shuts the pan.
8. VVith the bridle-hand he is to cast about his pistoll, and to hold it on his left side, with the muzzle vpwards.
9. VVith the right hand take forth your cartouch out of your pistoll case: for now flasks are growne out of use amongst vs,
10. Put your cartouch into the bore of your pistoll.
11. He is to draw his rammer out with his right-hand turned, and to hold it with the head downeward.
12. Holding the rammer head in his right hand (as before) he is to take the bullett out of his mouth, or out of his bullett-bagg at the pistoll case, with the thumb and fore finger, & putt it into the muzzle of the pistoll, and the Rammer immediatly after it, & then rammes it home.

Te Peerd
To Horse.



Doet den Kap van u Pistol neder
Uncap your pistoll.



Treckt u Pistol icht
Draw your pistoll out



u Pistol herstelt
Order your pistoll.



Span u Pistol
Span your pistoll.



Doet pulver op u Pan
Prime your pan



Sluit u Pan toe
Shut your pan



Dragt u Pistol om
Cast about your pistoll.



Treckt u Kardous uit u Holster
Draw your Cartouch out of
your Case



Laadt u Pistol
Charge your pistoll



Treckt u Stampet uit
Draw out your rammer



Stampet u Cardous met de Cogel
Ramme your Cartouch
and bullet home.



Of the Postures of a Cuirassier, and of a Harquebussier.

13. He is to draw forth his Rammer with the right hand turned, and to returne it to its place.
 14. With the bridle-hand he is to bring the pistoll towards his right side, and placing the butt end vpon his thigh, pulls downe the Cock.
 15. He is to take the Pistoll into his right hand, mounting the muzzle vpward.

16. Having the Pistoll in his right-hand (as in posture 15) with his forefinger vpon the trigger, he is to incline the muzzle (with a fixed eye) towards his mark, not suddenlie but by degrees (quicker or slower according to the space he rideth) and that not directly forward towards the horse head, but towards the right, turning his right hand so as the lock of the pistoll maye be vpward, and having gotten his marke he is to draw the trigger, and so give fire.

17. He is to returne his pistoll into the Case, and then drawes out his other pistoll (as occasion maye serve) and doeth as before, and thus much for the postures of the fire lock pistoll.

Now concerning the *Snap-hane* pistoll, or *Snap-hane Carabine* (more vsual in England then in these Countries) those postures, wherein they differ from the fire-lock pistoll are these following, which beginn with the 18 Figure.

18. Holding the pistoll in the bridle-hand as before hath bin shewed in Figure 14. with the right hand he is to bend the Cock.

19. With the right hand he is to pull downe the back lock, and to secure the cock from going off.

20. With the right hand he is to draw downe the hammer vpon the pan.

21. With the right thumbe he is to thrust back the back-lock, and so to give the Cock libertie.

The 22, the 23, & the 24. figures shew the marching postures of a Harquebussier or a Carabine.

The Postures for the *Snap-hane Carabine* vsed in England, are some thing differing from the fire-lock pistols, which Captaine Cruso hath sett downe in his 30 Chapter, and Folio 43. & are these.

- | | |
|---|--|
| { 1. Order your Carabine.
2. Sink your Carabine into your bridle hand.
3. Bend your Cock.
4. Guard your Cock.
5. Prime.
6. Shutt your pann.
7. Cast about your Carabine.
8. Take forth your Cartouch.
9. Lade your Carabine.
10. Draw your Rammer. | { 11. Shorten your Rammer.
12. Lade your bullet & ramme home.
13. With draw your Rammer.
14. Shorten your Rammer.
15. Returne your Rammer.
16. Recover your Carabine.
17. Order your hammer.
18. Free your Cock.
19. Present.
20. Give fire.
For the use of his sword he is to de meane him self as the Cuirassier |
|---|--|

Observations for the making of Cartouches.

Seeing that flasks are now growne out of use amonge our Horsemen, for the gaining of time, and the quicker giving of fire, especially vpon a skirmish, or in a battell, it is neede full for to make *Cartouches*. Now the Cartouch is to be made of white paper, cutt out of a convenient breadth, and length, and rowled vpon a stick (or the Rammer if it be not too litle) fit (according to the bore of the barrell) to containe the due charge of powder and the bullett. The proportion of powder vsually required is half the weight of the Bullett: but being strong & fine pistoll powder, it is held too much in the opinion of some men. Having moulded then the paper to fit the *Calibre*, or boore of your pistoll (as is said) the one end of it is to be turned in (to keepe in the powder) and the due charge of powder to be putt into it at the other end, which powder is to be clossed in by tying a litle thred about the paper, then the bullett is to be putt in, and that also to be tyed in with a litle thred, and when the *Cuirassier*, or *Harquebussier* is to vse his Cartouch, he must bite of the paper at the head of it at the powder end, and so putt it into the barrell of his pistoll with the bullet vpward, and then ramme it home for a readinesse vpon any peece of service.

Briefe

12 Treckt u Stangert uit en steekie in u Lade
Return your rammer



13 Haelt den Haen over
Pull downe your cock



14 Montiert u Pistool
Rearise your pistall



15 Presentent in geft Vuur
Present and give fire



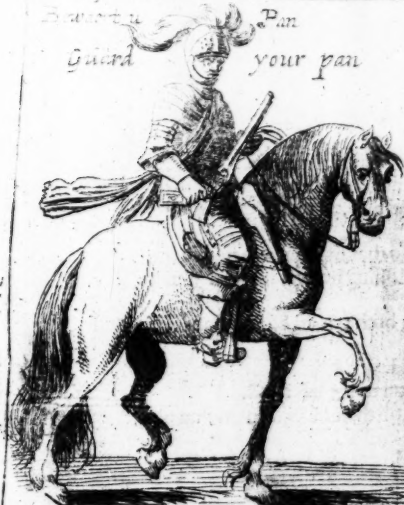
16 Steeket u Pistool in de Hyster
Return your pistoll into your Case



17 Treckt u ander Pistool uit en setu haen op
Draw fort your pistoll and Bende your cock



18 Blijft u Pan
Guard your pan



19 u Staet her stelt
Order your hammer



20 Bevrijt u Haen
Free your Cock



21 Treckt u Deghen uit
Draw forth your Sword



22 De Marcheerende Posturen
The marching postures



23 van een Harquebusier
af a Harque busie r



Briefe observations touching the exercising of *Cavallerie*, through their severall motions, as it is commaunded amongst vs by the Prince of Orange, and what a young Horseman ought to know before the exercising of his

Esquadron, or tronpe begins.

First as amongst the foot Companies, so the Horse troupes are ranged into *Files & Ranks*, and their choicest men are made *Leaders of files, and bringers vp.*

Secondlie, Distance is also observed, namely, *Closse Order*, and *Open Order*. The *Closse order* is taken at three foote distance, and the open order at six foote distance, betweene rank and ranke, and file & file, yea, noe more then a Horse can wel turne about, & in the standing of sixe foote, or open order in rank and file they are to doe their motions.

Thirdly, it is necessarie, that a Horseman vnderstand wel the severall motions vsed in the exercising of a troupe, or Battaillon of Horse, which are these three observed amongst vs. 1. *Facings*. 2. *Countermarching*. 3. *Wheelings*.

1. The vse of *Facing*, either to the right, or left hand, or to the Reere, is to make a Troupe, or Battaillon of Horse perfect to be suddainly prepared for a charge on either Flank or in the Reere.

2. *Countermarches* serve either to reduce the *File-leaders* into the place of the *Bringers vp*, and so to have the best men readie to receive the charge of an Ennemie in the Reere, or to bring one flank into the place of an other.

3. Amonge the Horse *Wheelings*, either to the right, or left hand, or to the Reere about, is of excellent vse to bring the *Front* which consist of the ablest men to be readie to receive a charge, or to give a charge vpon an Ennemie on either Flank, or in the Reere.

Note that doubling of Ranks, doubling of files, as also doubling of halfe files, and halfe Ranks is omitted amongst our Horse, because according to his highnesse Commaund, the files of the Horse are but five deepe, in regard whereof there is alwaies an odd ranke.

The Demonstration of the figures on the other side, answering to every Number of the words of Commaund videlizer.

- Num-
ber.
- 4 Shows the forme of a Squadron of Horse, consisting of 30 men standing first in their close order, at three foote distance one from another both in Rank and file.
 - 5 Shows that their ranks are opened backward to six foote distance, or their open order in ranke and file.
 - 6 Shows that their files are also opened to six foote distance, & now stands in their open order both in rank and file. Note that in opening of their files, the two middlemost Files open first to their distance of 6 foote, and the other files both to the right and left hand also, till they are in their open order.
 - 7 Shows the closing of their files to their close order, observing also that first the two middlemost files, take their distance first of 3 foote, and consequently the rest, closing both to the right and left hand.
 - 8 Shows that the ranks are also closed to their close order, and that both ranks & files stand three foote distance one from another as Number 4 demonstrates.
 - 9 This motion is performed by turning and facing all to the right hand.
 - 10 This is done by bringing them againe to the first forme in turning all to the left hand.
 - 11 To face them to the Reere, is done by turning all to the right hand, till their faces front in that place, which was before the Reere.
 - 12 Is to reduce them to their first forme by turning all to the right hand.
 - 13 This is performed by turning all at an instant to the left hand.
 - 14 This serves to reduce them to their first forme, number 6 by turning to the right hand.
 - 15 Is to face them to the Reere, by turning all to the left hand, till their faces front in that place, which was before the Reere.
 - 16 This is done by turning all to the right hand, standing in their first forme as number 6 shows.
 - 17 Shows the Counter march from the right flank by turning all to the right hand.
 - 18 Is to bringe them againe to the right flank, by turning to the left flank.
 - 19 Shows the Counter march from the left flank, by turning to the left hand.
 - 20 This reduces them againe to the left flank in turning all to the right hand and by giving the word of Commaund *As ye were*, & then they stand in the first forme, as number 4 demonstrates before they come to wheeling.
 - 21 Shows the vse of wheeling, either to the right hand, or the left hand, & is to bring the front which is supposed to consist of the ablest men, to give or receive a charge either vpon the right or left flank, or in the Reere, as hath bin said.

Figure for the exercising of a ^Aesquadron of horse, of thirty men through their severall motions, and words of command represented by Number, and Letter _{B the Rear}

<p><i>1. Silence</i></p> <p>B B B B B B</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>A A A A A A</p> <p><i>2. Stand right in your Ranks 3. & stand right in your files</i></p>	<p>B B B B B B</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>A A A A A A</p> <p><i>5 Ranks open</i></p>	<p>B B B B B B</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>A A A A A A</p> <p><i>6. Files open</i></p>	<p>B B B B B B</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>A A A A A A</p> <p><i>7. Files close</i></p>	<p>B B B B B B</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>a a a a a a</p> <p>A A A A A A</p> <p><i>8. Ranks close</i></p>
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<i>C The right flanke</i>										<i>D The left flanke</i>									
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
A	A	A	A	A	A</														

<p>17 Files to the right hand Countermarch.</p>	<p>18 Files to the Left hand Countermarch</p>	<p>19 Ranks the right hand Countermarch</p>	<p>20 Ranks to the Left hand Countermarch</p>
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A. The Front

<p><i>The right flank</i></p>	<p><i>The left flank</i></p>	<p><i>The 22 Front</i></p>	<p><i>The 22 Rear</i></p>
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To the right hand about: To the right hand whe: Tiles Close Ranks Closes To the Left hand To the Left hand about
As ye were to number 22. ele As ye were num: to your Close order as wheele As ye were As ye were num. 22.

THE ORDRE

Which his Highnesse the PRINCE of ORANGE, will have duely kept and observed by the Captaines of the troupes of Horfe vpon their March, without any alteration therein, vnlesse by expresse Commaund.

E Verie troupe shall be devided into three Corporallships, & in filing them, they shall alwaies follow this order, to wit, that before everie Corporallship an Officer shall ride. The *Captaine* of the troupe first, the *Cornet* before the second, a *Corporall* before the third, and the *Lieutenant* in the Reere of the Troupe. And if any of these Officers should be wanting as the *Captaine* of the Troupe, the *Lieutenant* shall march in his place, and if the *Lieutenant* be wanting, a *Corporall* shall march in the place of the said *Lieutenant*. And if they have any *Bedets*, a principall *Souldier* shall be appointed over them, to see that they keepe their close order in marching. The *Quartermasters* place is to march with the *Lieutenant* in the Reere.

2. The *Files* shall never be made noe deeper then five horses, how great or small soever the troupe bee: so that if the troupe consist of a hundred Horfe, everie *Corporallship* shall haue five, or sixe horse in a rank, and five in a file. And the Officer shall be carefull when he is to draw out the files in a narrow waye, which is long & that there can passe but three Horses in a rank, then they shall deuide the *Corporallship* into two parts: but if the waye will permit it, then they shall not deuide the *Corporallship*, but march with five or sixe in a Ranke as abovesaid.

3. The Officers shall commaund the *Souldiers* expressly that in marching, they alwaies keepe the distance of three foot betweene file and file, & sixe foote betweene rank and rank, and that they never ride noe faster then the pace, vnlesse they be commaunded to the contrarie.

4. There shall be noe more distance left, betweene each *Corporallship*, then is needefull for an Officer to march betwixt them.

5. The *Lieutenant* and *Quartermaster*, which brings vp the Reere of the Troupe, shall take care that the *Souldiers* in the Reere shall begin to march, as soone as those in the front moue, and that they observe well their distance, and see that they doe not straggle out of their ranks & files.

6. A Troupe of Horfe standing in *Battaille*, the *Lieutenant* and the *Quartermaster* shall haue their place in the Reere of the Troupe.

7. In marching and filing of the Troupes, they shall follow one another so close, that there shall be noe more place left, but as will serue iust for the *Trumpetters* Horses, and the *Captaines*.

In the yeere 1635. his Highnesse ordered the Lords the States Horfe consisting of eighte troupes of *Curassiers* & *Harquebussiers* into *Regiments*, to wit foure troupes of *Curassiers* into one diuision, or *Battaillon*, and foure Troupes of *Harquebussiers* into an other *Battaillon*, both which made a *Regiment*, over which a *Colonell* Commaunded. Note also that comming to march over a Heath, or a *Compagnie*. As the foote, so may the troupes and *Regiments* of Horfe be embattelled, and ranged into three *Brigades*, as the *Avantguard*, the *Battell* and the *Reere*, which is a goodle fight. And thus much in briebe, of the Officers, of the Arming, of the managing, of the exercising, and marching of our Cavallrie and Horfe, Practized in the Warres of the United Provinces, vnder the charge and commaund of his Highnesse the PRINCE of ORANGE our Victorious Generall.

F I N I S.